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IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Return of the Ram Queen of the West from her Trip Down the Mississippi.

Three Rebel Steamers Loaded with Supplies Destroyed.

Capture of 56 Prisoners, Including a Colonel.

THE TRIP EXTENDED TO PORT HUDSON.

Col. Ellet's Official Account of Running the Batteries.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch from Cairo to-day, says that news has been received from Vicksburgh to Saturday.

The ram Queen has returned from below. Her trip down the river was most successful. She met three steamers with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburgh, and succeeded in sinking them. She took 56 prisoners, one of whom was a Colonel. The Queen went near enough Port Hudson to draw the fire from their upper battery.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Vicksburgh letters say the brilliant achievements of the Queen running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries has had a most beneficial effect on the spirits of our troops before Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal* says that it is possible Gen. GRANT will make the canal a success, and suggests that Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and other points between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, be fortified.

COL. ELLET'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER, in terms of commendation, communicates to the Navy Department the report of Col. ELLET, commanding the United States steam ram *Queen of the West*, giving an account of her passage of the batteries at Vicksburgh.

The following is the report:

U. S. STEAM RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST,
BELOW VICKSBURGH, Feb. 2, 1863.

ADMIRAL: In compliance with your instructions, I started on the *Queen of the West*, at 4½ o'clock this morning, to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and sink the rebel steamer lying before that city. I discovered immediately on starting that the change of the wheel from its former position to the narrow space behind the *Queen's* bulwarks did not permit the boat to be handled with sufficient accuracy. An hour or more was spent in rearranging the apparatus, and when we finally rounded the point the sun had risen, and any advantage which would have resulted from the darkness was lost to us.

The rebels opened a heavy fire upon us as we neared the city, but we were only struck three times before reaching the steamer. She was lying in nearly the same position that the *Arkansas* occupied when Gen. ELLET ran the *Queen* into her on a former occasion. The same causes which prevented the destruction of the *Arkansas* then, saved the *City of Vicksburgh* this morning. Her position was such that if we had run obliquely into her as we came down, the bow of the *Queen* would inevitably have glanced. We were compelled to partially round in order to strike. The consequence was that, at the very moment of collision, the current, very rapid and strong at this point, caught the stern of my boat, and, acting on her bow as a pivot, swung her round so rapidly that nearly all her momentum was lost. I had anticipated this, and therefore caused the starboard bow gun to be shotted with three of the incendiary projectiles recommended in your orders. As we swung around Sergeant J. H. CAMPBELL, detailed for the purpose, fired this gun. A sixty-four pound shell crashed through the barricade just before he reached the spot, but he did not hesitate. The discharge took place at exactly the right moment, and set the rebel steamer in flames, which they subsequently succeeded in extinguishing. At this moment one of the enemy's shells set the cotton near the starboard wheel on fire, while the discharge of our own gun ignited that portion which was on the bow. The flames spread rapidly, and the dense smoke rolling into the engine-room, suffocated the engineers. I saw that if I attempted to run into the *City of Vicksburgh* again, my boat would certainly be burnt. I ordered her to be headed down stream, and ordered every man to extinguish the flames. After much exertion we finally put the fire out by cutting the burning bales loose. The enemy of course were not idle. We were struck twelve times, and though the cabin-door was knocked to pieces, no material injury to the boat or to any of those on board was inflicted. About two regiments of rebel sharpshooters in rifle-pits kept up a continual fire, but did no damage. The *Queen* was struck twice in the hull, but above the water-line. One of our guns was dismounted and ruined. I can only speak in the highest terms of the conduct of every man on board. All behaved with cool, determined courage.

I remain, very respectfully,
CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral-Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Height of the River—Services of the Contrabands—Danger of an Overflow—The Achievement of the Ram Queen of the West.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, NEAR VICKSBURGH,
Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

It will probably be some time ere letters from this point will contain much of interest. Until our forces are concentrated here, and the gunboats arrive, journalists will have little to do beyond chronicling events of the most trifling importance, with a view of keeping unbroken the chain which connects us with a future of tremendous importance.

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dreary sound, their wheels dropping great flakes of mud at every revolution, their once white canvas coverings flecked and bedaubed with the same unsightly material. Here and there a soldier on a pilgrimage from camp to river, stepping like one wading through a deep snow-drift; a mounted orderly, whose usual gay gallop is exchanged for a staggering, lunging walk, are about all the outside appearances which afford variety to this most dreary weather.

The river, when we were down here before, was from fifteen to twenty feet below the top of the bank, but to-day its dirty waves, urged on by a passing steamer, make a clean break upon the surface of the sacred soil of Louisiana.

A mile or so above here, a crevasse of last year has left a wide, unsightly rent through the levee, and as our forces are all encamped on the other side, there is great danger that the river, if it continues to rise, will flow through the gap, drown out our forces, and thereby raise the blockade sooner and easier than it could be done by a hundred thousand Confederates. Several thousand men are at work with shovel and pick, and if the water does not gain too rapidly, we may be able to repair in time the damages done by the crevasse.

Right here may be noticed the beauty of having an ample supply of strong, willing contrabands in camp. Were it not for their presence much might be left undone, and many serious obstacles arise to prevent our successful progress. While our gallant patriots are engaged in the patriotic business of stopping enormous chasms in levees and serving their country by the exhibition of soldierly qualities in handling picks and shovels, the contrabands relieve them from the more arduous but less essential duties of watering and exercising horses, blacking boots, cooking and toasting shins at genial camp fires. While our patriots are drilling with spade and shovel, their dusky compatriots in the service of saving the country, may be seen galloping fine horses in every direction, or gathered around some brilliant camp-fire, engaged in the arduous business of showing their ivories or yah-yahing over the refined humor so peculiar to the African when he finds himself surrounded by the beatitude of nothing-to-do, or in a condition where one is detailed to do nothing and several others are sent to help him. I have seen a case in which some twenty of these sons of freedom were sent down to the canal to do a little digging, but their looks of disgust over this ungentlemanly application of their newly-emancipated energies, were so profound, that they would move to pity a heart of stone.

The canal at present seems very likely to be a pit which we have dug for our enemy, and in which we are about to fall ourselves. If the water keeps on rising much more, it will overflow the low banks of the canal, and flood the country upon which all our forces are encamped—a state of things which would be but little worse than that which attended the primal deluge. Laborers are busily engaged in raising the inner bank, and it is hoped that we may be able to head off the advances of our new and dangerous foe.

Our right wing is composed of Gen. STEELE's division, and extends along the west bank of the river to a point opposite Warrenton, and some four miles below Vicksburgh. Here they have erected a battery of heavy siege Parrott guns, which are protected by the high levee, and which, while they reach the batteries opposite at Warrenton, effectually blockade the river from above and below. From that point our troops are encamped along the river, up for a distance of nearly or quite ten miles—the left resting at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Yazoo River. With the exception of the possible dangers arising from high water, our forces occupy a capital camping-ground, as they, the entire distance, are protected by the high levee—a fortification whose superior for defence cannot be formed by engineering skill. At distances along this work batteries are mounted to protect our men from an attack from without, while at intervals on the river is anchored our iron-clad fleet, ready when called upon to give its Titanic energies to the aid of any undertaking, either of offence or defence. Such is our present position, and it will not materially be altered until we are in full readiness to commence in earnest the main object of our expedition.

Some little amusement occurs occasionally on the right wing, sufficient to vary the dull monotony of waiting. A little ferry-boat, the *De Soto*, captured by our pickets soon after our arrival, has been fitted up with cotton bales to protect her boilers, and in this shape, commanded by Lieut.-Col. BOWEN, she is employed in running the blockade at Warrenton and reconnoitering the country below. Once or twice a day the Colonel steams up his craft and pitches out under the batteries. He sails close up to them, backs off, passes them, comes back, zigzags hither and thither, always keeping within their fire, offering them a most tempting target, and yet seemingly bearing a charmed life, for although probably five hundred shots have been fired at her, not one of them has ever touched her. She reminds me, in her daring and impish tantalizing, of Gavroche, dancing and singing before the Bauliene under the fire of the National Guards; but, like Gavroche, she may dance a trifle too long.

The greatest excitement that has occurred since our arrival has been the running of the terrible batteries of Vicksburgh by that chief of daring spirits, Col. ELLET, of the ram *Queen of the West*. The Colonel is the same officer whose efforts were mainly instrumental in demolishing the rebel fleet before Memphis, and he is also the same who, last Summer, alone ran his wooden craft directly into the face of the batteries at this place, and gave the rebel gunboat *Arkansas* a butt that she remembered to the day of her premature death. Either of these operations is sufficient to stamp Col. ELLET as one of the most daring men in existence; and yet, if possible, his last feat surpasses the others in every quality that gives to an action the sublimity of heroism.

The object of running the batteries, is, I suppose, to open communication with the National forces below at Port Hudson, and of course the *Queen of the West* was deputed to perform the dangerous task. The only preparations made, were to place bales of cotton around the boilers, leaving the protection of the balance of the boat and its human contents to Providence and the bad gunnery of the Confederates. It was determined that she should start at the earliest moment that there would be sufficient light to find the channel; but for some reason she did not start until 7 o'clock—then broad, full daylight.

Then commenced a most exciting scene. While part of the intended operation had been circulating through the fleet last evening, and, in consequence, long before dawn this morning, the hurricane decks of the various transports along the river were black with anxious spectators.

Can she do it? was the great question. At Memphis, when she dashed ahead and alone; threw herself in the midst of the rebel fleet, there were other objects to distract the attention of the enemy—at Vicksburgh, when she drove herself against the ram *Arkansas*, the batteries that menaced and endangered her approach were not half as numerous and formidable as they are now. So ran the discussion, and many and grave were the doubts expressed as to the ability of the unarmored wooden craft to survive the tremendous tempest which would surely meet her progress. But discussion was hushed as finally the steamer—black as night from bow to stern—slowly swung around, and striking into the current, pushed boldly toward the frowning bluffs. Dense silence fell upon the spectators—the only sounds heard were the compressed breathings, the coughing of the steamer's pipes, and the rapid blows of the paddles upon the water.

Four miles ahead were the Vicksburgh Bluffs, and all this distance she must go straight in the face of a heavy battery. Within three-fourths of a mile of the works is a long wooded point; this she must round, and then, separated only by this narrow distance, she must run the formidable gauntlet of batteries, extending all the way along the river for a distance of two miles.

Eager eyes watched the distant bluffs to catch the first puff of smoke, but none came for a time that seemed almost a century. Right straight for the point the *Queen* flew like an arrow, but it was not till just as she reached it that the enemy appeared aware of her purpose. Then there came, from just above the edge of the water, a long puff of fleecy smoke, with an irregular aureole of flame, and almost at the same instant, with a terrific roar, an eleven-inch shell entered the forward part of the ram, struck a brass gun, which it broke completely in two, as if it had been a pipe-stem, and then glancing off, passed out a side-port and burst half a mile beyond, without doing the slightest damage to those within. Had the shell not been turned aside by the gun, it would have completely raked the *Queen of the West*, and more than likely, her attempt would have ended at the point where it fairly began.

The roar of the monstrous gun awoke all Vicksburgh to activity, and in almost an instant the hill sides were alive with men, as could distinctly be seen with glasses from the transports.

The ram swung round the Point, and as she did so, her broadside came full to the batteries, and about at the same moment a seven-inch shell tore into her just abaft of the wheel-house, and making an immense tunnel in its passage, was brought to in the mattress of the Colonel's state-room, where it lodged without exploding.

About a mile below the Point, and close under the batteries on the Vicksburgh shore, lay an immense steamer, the *Vicksburgh*, which the rebels have been changing into a gunboat. Here Col. ELLET made at her, the shells and solid shot of the enemy the while tearing through and around his craft in tempests. When within a half mile or so of the steamer, the Colonel noticed that her bow was protected by cotton bales on the guards to such a depth that to drive through her hull would be impossible. Dangerous as was the change, as it delayed him so much the longer, he changed his course across the stream till he reached the other side, and then, pulling around, went directly across the current at the exposed side of the *Vicksburgh*. Directly over the rebel transport was a heavy battery, which vomited shot, shell and flame incessantly as he approached, but did not deter him, for he drove straight ahead until his iron-shod bow, with a crash like thunder, tore a long, yawning chasm into the side of the embryo gunboat.

So far had the bow of the ram crowded into the side of the other, that she would irretrievably been held there as in a vice, had not the strong current, striking her stern, pried her out and gave her liberty. Col. ELLET commenced backing off with a view of butting the steamer once more, when he found that the ram was on fire, and every effort was needed to subdue this new antagonist. In approaching the rebel steamer he had fired two combustible shells into her cotton armor and set it in a blaze, which, as he struck the other, communicated to his own cotton protection, and which in an instant wrapped the side of the *Queen* in dense smoke and flames.

The boat was headed down the river, and then the crew were formed in lines, water was passed in buckets, and in the face of all the iron torrent that beat against them from the hill, the flames were extinguished.

Fifteen minutes later they had passed through the storm, and were anchored just out of range, in front of our right wing, on the Louisiana shore. Astonishing as it may seem, although one hundred and forty-seven shots were fired at the ram, but twelve struck her, and of these not a single one did any damage to the crew, or touched the vessel in a vital part. She lies below to-day as good in every respect as she was the moment that anxious lookers-on watched her departure this morning.

What damage was done to the *Vicksburgh*, it is impossible to say with exactness. The ram struck her just forward of the cook-house, and tore into her a distance of twenty feet, and would have gone entirely through her had not the cotton bales on both boats come in contact and stopped further progress. At 10 o'clock, visitors to the Point report her "listed" far over, while a heavy force of men are engaged in pumping her out. Whether ruined completely or not, it is certain that the *Vicksburgh* is sorely wounded, and will require many a day's preparation before she is ready for the field.

Much of the rebel firing was extremely wild, for when the Ram was within half a mile of them, many shots struck three miles beyond her; many more struck this side of the mouth of FARRAGUT's canal.

Pardon a jest by the Commander-in-Chief, and I will close this chapter of the adventures of the *Queen of the West*: The Ram is bound South—*ergo*, says our General, it is of that breed of sheep known as Southdown. There is nothing like an occasional joke to soften the asperities, hardships and discomforts of war.

I am surprised to notice that some of the Northern Press are employing their efforts to decry Gen. STEELE. I am fully prepared to state that there is not in the army, either East or West, an officer who more fully possesses the respect and confidence of his subordinates, both officers and men; and further, that a more gallant, able, loyal and indefatigable soldier than Gen. STEELE, is not now to be found in the armies of the West.

Gen. MCCLERNAND has been assigned to the command of all the posts on the west side of the river, from Helena to this place. GALWAY.

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

Her Arrival at and Departure from Nassau—No New Prizes.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* arrived at Nassau, from Havana, Jan. 26, and, after recruiting sailed on the evening of Jan. 31. She had not made any new prizes since her appearance off Cardenas.

There were no American war vessels at or near Nassau.

The Florida Chased by the Gunboat Sonoma.

We learn from the officers who arrived at this port last evening in the prize bark *Springbok*, and belonging to the United States steamer *Sonoma*, that the *Sonoma*, when off the Bahamas on the 1st inst., saw a steamer to windward lying to, and apparently waiting for her to come up. She proved to be the privateer *Florida*, and as soon as she made out what the *Sonoma* was, she immediately got under way and started off in all possible haste—the *Sonoma* kept after her, and chased her for thirty-six hours, but owing to the superior speed of the *Florida* she outran her.

The Alabama Ordered Away from Kingston.

A letter from Havana, Feb. 5, received yesterday by the *Melita*, says:

"A report was circulated that the *Alabama* had been sunk by the *Tioga* and *Sonoma*, off Kingston, from which place she had been ordered to sea, owing to the protest of the officers of the *Hatteras*, who had been landed there. The report was traced to its source, and it was finally denied. That the *Alabama* had gone into Kingston with the officers of the *Hatteras*, was known here, and it was so stated in my last letter. Nothing was said about the crew."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bank Bill Considered in the Senate.

A VOTE ON IT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Newspaper Publishers and the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

MR. SHERMAN'S BANK BILL.

As anticipated in our last evening's dispatch, the Bank bill to-day overrode all other questions in the Senate, and was debated nearly the whole day without a vote being reached. The speech of Mr. COLLAMER against it, and Mr. SHERMAN in favor, were both strong efforts. The prospect for the passage of the bill looks more favorable than it did yesterday. The vote is expected to be taken to-day. Mr. COLLAMER's speech was remarkable for saying openly what has often been whispered here as an objection to the bill, that it puts such an enormous power in the hands of any Secretary of the Treasury as to enable him to command the next Presidency.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The newspaper publishers here, including the proprietors of some of the leading New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Western papers, had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, with regard to the repeal of the paper duty. No definite results were reached, but the prospects are more favorable.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The New-Orleans election cases are postponed till next Friday, with the probability of the claimants being refused seats.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A Sub-Committee of Ways and Means is hard at work on the Internal Revenue details, and will probably soon conclude. The report of the Committee to the House may be expected in a few days. It is not yet certain whether whiskey and tobacco will receive the load of taxation expected by some, or be let off with moderate punishment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Office has received information that the Pawnee and Yancton Sioux tribes, who, for more than a year past, have been engaged in sanguinary warfare among themselves, have concluded to bury the hatchet, and have entered into a treaty of friendship and amity. Commissioner DOLE, this morning, received a treaty signed by all the chiefs of the two tribes, and witnessed by Government Agents.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee expect to-morrow to take up the military nominations, some fifteen hundred in number, sent in by the President. Many of them must fall for want of time.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

A reconnoissance made by Col. WYNDHAM, as far as Manassas and Snicker's Gaps, and to the Rappahannock River, shows that there are no armed rebels this side of that stream, with the exception of a few of WHITE's guerrillas, who hover about Leesburgh.

GEN. BENHAM REPLACES GEN. WOODBURY.

It is understood that Gen. BENHAM, who, after an investigation by Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, has been restored to his rank as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, will at once supersede Gen. WOODBURY as Chief of the Engineering force of the Army of the Potomac.

SENATOR WILSON'S NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

Senator WILSON's new bill for conscription, reported on Monday from the Military Committee, is beyond a question the most important measure proposed in the present Congress.

It starts out with the sweeping provision that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 shall constitute a part of the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military service when called upon by the President.

The humane features of the French conscription laws are then introduced—exempting such cases as where one is the sole support of the infirm, aged or helpless, the only brother of young orphaned children, and the like.

It then divides the National forces thus enrolled into two classes: First, those between the ages of eighteen and thirty, (with the unmarried above that age,) and second, those between thirty and forty-five. On a call for troops, the draft is to fall first on the first class exclusively, then on the second. The United States are to be divided into enrolment districts for the purposes of this bill, to be composed of the Congressional Districts, as at present organized. For each District, there is to be a Provost-Marshal, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, and subject to the order of the Provost-Marshal-General. The enrolling Board for each District is to be composed of the Provost-Marshal, a Surgeon, and one other, who shall sub-divide the District, and appoint enrolling officers for each before the 10th of March next. All persons so enrolled are to be subject to call for two years after 1st of July, to serve three years or during the war. Suitable penalties are also provided for desertions, frauds in enrolling, etc.

A NEW NEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL.

Senator SUMNER on Tuesday introduced a bill which he intends as an amendment to one of the military bills now before the Senate, designed to take the place of Mr. STEVENS' negro regiment bill. It provides for the enrolling, as a military force, of three hundred thousand negroes, by commanding officers within whose departments such persons may be found, to be organized, armed and equipped and mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the present war; to receive the same rations and clothing as volunteers and to be paid seven dollars per month, and to be officered by persons appointed by the President. It also authorizes the President to order the voluntary enlistment and enrolment of every able-bodied free male person of African descent, between the ages of 18 and 45, within the United States, allowing them same pay as the volunteers.

A SOLDIERS' HOME.

A bill has been introduced authorizing the President, the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General to establish one or more hospitals or homes for indigent, discharged or disabled soldiers, in some central locality. An appropriation of one million is already made for the general purpose of this bill, which will soon be placed under the control of the President, Secretary STANTON and Surgeon-General HAMMOND.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S REPORT.

Regret is felt here that occasion should have been found to publish, at this late date, a document so calculated to excite controversy and division among our military men as the report of the "battle of Seven Pines," from Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, which appears in the *Tribune* of Friday. Its statements are in direct contradiction of the official reports of Generals more immediately cognizant of the facts in the case, and on the obscure authority of "an officer" who "told me," assertions are made which are flatly contradicted by such men as Gen. CASEY, Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK and others here, who were, like them, engaged in the action at "Seven Pines." We learn that Col. VAN WYCK proposes to avail himself of his privilege as a member of Congress, to state such facts in regard to this battle as came under his personal observation.

GEN. SCHENCK.

It is understood that Gen. SCHENCK is likely to resign his seat in the next Congress. He only consented to run, with the expectation that the war would be over before Congress should meet. That now appearing impossible, Gen. SCHENCK is unwilling to leave the army to enter civil life while the war is in progress. It is feared that this will assure to VALLANDIGHAM the succession, and it is scarcely probable that any other Republican can be elected in that District.

THE MIDSHIPMEN.

The House to-day grew excited again over what they call Secretary WELLES' infringement on their prerogatives, by appointing a large number of midshipmen without consultation. They seem resolved to remorselessly turn out all the poor middies thus appointed, and to proceed to the appointment of a fresh batch.

SURGEON SIMONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND was examined, to-day, by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the charges of disloyalty against Surgeon SIMONS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

NOT TRUE.

There is no foundation for the sensation report that Secretary SEWARD has rejected the French proposal for the meeting of Commissioners from the North and South to arrange terms of peace, as the French proposition, if such a thing there be, has not yet reached our Government.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Representative SARGENT made a supplemental report from the select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as follows:

The original contractor with the Government, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph," approved June 16, 1860, was HIRAM SIBLEY. Mr. SIBLEY subsequently assigned his rights under the award of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Pacific Telegraph Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Nebraska, and which Company built a line from Brownsville to Salt Lake. A contract was made by this Company with a telegraph Company in California, by which the line from Salt Lake to San Francisco was built, and owned by the latter Company. The control of the lines has passed from the hands of Mr. SIBLEY to the Pacific Telegraph Company, this side of Salt Lake, and to the California Company on the other, although SIBLEY is still a large owner of stock in the former Company. The name of SIBLEY was used in the bill and report of the Committee, as he was the contractor with the Government, and the only person known in that or any other capacity, except as assignees by the Government; but we take occasion to do justice to Mr. SIBLEY to say that full and reliable evidence has been furnished to the Committee, that Mr. SIBLEY is not responsible for the onerous charges referred to in the report and designed to be corrected in the bill, but has protested against the same from the first, especially so far as relates to the greater charges for telegraphing on that portion of the line between Salt Lake and San Francisco. These overcharges upon the Western part of the telegraph line seem to arise out of a claim by the Company controlling it, to some peculiar privileges under the Legislation of California inconsistent with the law of Congress authorizing the construction of the line, granting the subsidy and fixing the rates of charges. Against this claim Mr. SIBLEY has protested. The Committee cannot assent to any view of the case, which allows to that Company which has built its line under a contract with the Government, that its rates shall not exceed those fixed in the contract, and by means of a large subsidy from the Government to charge higher rates and continue to enjoy the subsidy.

RESIGNED.

Col. WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, has been compelled by physical disability to tender his resignation, which has been accepted.

SURGICAL.

Mr. ALFRED W. GREEN, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, has been assigned to duty at Washington as Assistant-Surgeon of Pennsylvania, to take care of the sick and wounded from that State.

AFFAIRS ON THE TEXAS COAST.

Admiral Farragut's Official Reports of the Reverses at Galveston and Sabine Pass.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral FARRAGUT:

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

SIR: I herewith transmit the report of Acting Master J. A. HANNUM, of the *Harriet Lane*, by which you will perceive the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the defence of that vessel. Also the pusillanimous conduct of the officers who accompanied the flag of truce, and corroborated to Lieut.-Com. LAW the enemy's statement that the officers and crew of the *Harriet Lane* had perished, save some ten or fifteen persons, whereas there were scarcely that number of killed and wounded. I take it for granted that of the nine slightly wounded the greater part amounted to nothing, so that the testimony of the rebel pilot was very near the truth when he said five killed and six or eight wounded. I cannot think but that for the death of Commander WAINWRIGHT and Lieut.-Commanding LEA the vessel could not have been captured. It is difficult, however, to conceive a more pusillanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy already in our power than occurred in the case of the *Harriet Lane*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SABINE PASS AFFAIR.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863.

SIR:—I have received dispatches from Commodore BELL, and Lieut.-Commander READ, on the coast of Texas, extracts, and a copy of which I herewith inclose, by which you will see that our disasters on that coast are not yet ended. As I had already anticipated it appears that the enemy came out of Sabine Pass with two cotton fortified steamers on a certain morning, and ran out to sea some twelve or fourteen miles, where the "*Morning Light*" was. The latter soon got under way, but, by the rebel accounts, and we have no other, they gave chase, soon came up with, and captured her without losing a man. The same course of non-resistance appears to have been pursued by the officers and crew of that vessel as was pursued by those of the *Westfield* and *Harriet Lane*. The schooner *Velocity* was soon made also to surrender, and was taken into port. I am very thankful that they did not get the guns of the *Morning Light*, as it would have enabled them to erect a battery of great strength in such a shallow pass. You will notice the guns of the *Morning Light* were loaded and went off when they became heated, by which circumstance I judge the men did not fire their last charge, but surrendered without a struggle. I am pleased to see by Commodore BELL's report that the *Harriet Lane* is still in Galveston Harbor, although they have tried to impress us with the idea that she had run out during the last gale, which is now known not to be the case.

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have just learned that the *Morning Light* was captured in a dead calm by a steamer coming up astern of her. D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

THE HARRIET LANE STILL AT GALVESTON.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN,
OFF GALVESTON, Jan. 25, 1863.

SIR: I am very confident that the *Harriet Lane* is within Galveston waters. The sea broke heavily on the 18th and 19th, from one end of the shoals to the other, and nothing drawing over six feet of water could have possibly crossed the bar, and nothing could have passed through the gunboats anchored there without being seen, although the night was very dark. Subsequently the officers accompanying the flags of truce tried to create the impression that she is out, one of them saying so plainly. I don't believe it. This morning Lieut. MITCHELL reported that he could see a square-rigged vessel, sails loosed, from the maintop masthead, which he takes to be the *Harriet Lane*. She lies beyond the upper harbor in the direction of Virginia Point, and was doubtless carried over the shoal waters by the rise during the heavy easterly weather. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. BELL, Commodore.

To Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, &c.

LIEUT. READ'S REPORT.

Lieut. READ, of the United States gunboat *New-London*, in the dispatch referred to in Admiral FARRAGUT's report, states that he was ordered, in company with the gunboat *Cayuga*, to proceed to Sabine Pass, to the relief of the *Morning Light*, *Rachel Seaman* and *Velocity*, blockading there, reported captured there by the rebels. At 12 M., on the 23d of January, he discovered the *Morning Light*. A steamer was just leaving her, and in a few moments the former was discovered to be on fire.

The *Cayuga* was ordered forward, but it was impossible to save her. The fire was started in the after part of the ship. The enemy towed her in ten feet of water, perhaps with the hope of getting her over the bar into the Pass. Four of her guns were discharged by the heat, three on the port side and one on the starboard side. The latter had fallen into the hold, and the shot coming out just above her copper, one boat being near at the time, two of her shells exploded. The enemy had undoubtedly removed the powder from the magazines, as no explosion took place, except the guns and shell. It is thought the enemy did not get any of the guns of the *Morning Light*. As to the schooners *Rachael Seaman* and *Velocity*, the former, Lieut. READ, had returned. The latter was captured with the *Morning Light*.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Alleged Communications with the Rebel Authorities.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL.

No Such Communication Ever Made, or Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February, instant, in these words, viz.:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. MERCIER, the representative of the Emperor of the French to this Government, as indicated in his communication to M. THOUVENEL, under date of the 12th of April last, which induced M. MERCIER to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government or from the Secretary of State to the Confederate authorities?—

has the honor to submit the following report:

[illegible] suggestions were made to M. MERCIER by the Secretary of State that induced or were designed [illegible] him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not there, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind or on any subject to the insurrectionary agents or so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the Spring of 1862, this Department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign Ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as there should be no ground to question their good faith toward this Government. This has been uniformly avowed as the course of the Government. Accordingly a passport was granted, in the month of April, 1861, to his Excellency RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN, Minister Resident here of the Republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted, in August, 1861, to the French Minister, attended by his Royal Highness, the Prince NAPOLEON JEROME, then on a visit at this Capital, and, in April last, a similar passport to the French Minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State. They severally traveled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this Government or from the Secretary of State, to any of the insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to this Government or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March, 1861, no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been held by this Government, or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. No passport has been granted to any foreign Minister to pass the military lines, except by the President's direction, and each of such Ministers who has received such passport, has upon his return, waited upon the President, as well as the Secretary of State, and given them such account, unasked, as he thought proper, of the incidents of his journey. Of course, these statements are to be qualified so far as the facts relating to communications concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department, may affect them. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1863.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchanged Prisoners—Officers Among the Number—The Late Affair Near Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 10,
VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here this afternoon from City Point, bringing down two hundred and sixty-nine exchanged prisoners. Among them are two officers, one a Colonel and the other a Lieutenant.

The steamboat *C. G. Baker*, on her return trip to Cherrystone to-day, picked up the crew of the schooner *Mary Ann*, which was sunk in the Middle Grounds last Tuesday. Capt. HALEY and his crew were in the rigging thirty hours, and then succeeded in making their escape in a small boat to Smith's Island. They are all badly frozen, and are now in the hospital here.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The engagement on Saturday night beyond Williamsburgh is different from the first report.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will be considerably less than thirty. The wounds of Capt. FAIRES are not pronounced mortal. Lieut. JAMES SMITH and several others, supposed to be prisoners, have made their escape. Capt. HASSENBURG and Lieut. WILLIAMSON are undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy, as is also the body of Lieut. REINHARDT, who was probably killed.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Florida and Alabama—The United States Steamer Vanderbilt at Havana—Religious Festival in Havana—Abatement of the Cold Weather—Attack of the Wild Indians upon the Inhabitants of Lochja, in Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

The last intelligence received here of the *whereabouts* of the Confederate steamer *Florida* mentions her as having put into Nassau for coal, and which port she left last Thursday of the past week. The number of prizes which she took and destroyed off the coast of Cuba is calculated at seven. It is said that on leaving Nassau she took another prize off the Bahama Bank, which was not, however, destroyed, but retained for the purpose, it is supposed, of turning it into use.

The *Alabama*, it is understood, was last heard of at Kingston, in Jamaica, where she had gone to get coal.

I mentioned in a former letter that the French Government had taken out from Santiago de Cuba several countrymen of that district to act as mule-drivers in Mexico, and, on their arrival at Vera Cruz, had treated the poor fellows in the shabbiest manner possible, paying them merely a few dollars for the time lost on the voyage, and leaving them to manage for themselves, as they best could, in a foreign country. The *Diario*, of the above-named city, in a paper of recent date, alluding to the circumstance, says as follows:

"We were informed again about what we said yesterday respecting the mule-drivers who went to Mexico, and have been abandoned in Vera Cruz, and the fact has been confirmed to us.

The twenty-six individuals mentioned presented themselves before the Spanish Consul of that city, who, after giving them assistance and shelter, has begun to act in their favor to get them out of the difficulty in which they find themselves."

The month of February has been ushered in by a grand festival and procession, got up by the Jesuits in honor of the late canonization of the early Christian martyrs in Japan by the Council of Catholic Bishops held at Rome. The ceremonies began on Monday, the 2d, and lasted for several days, to-day being the last day of the ceremonies.

The cold weather has abated and we are now again melting with the customary heat.

Since I wrote you last we have had no fresh news from Mexico. The English mail steamer *Conway* is due to-day from Vera Cruz, and *ought* to bring us news, if the French authorities there will permit it to be brought, or the French Consul here will permit it to be published. The only matter of interest from the neighboring Republic, is the accompanying account of an attack by the savage Indians upon the inhabitants of a frontier town of Yucatan, whilst attending a religious ceremony.

The *Espiritu Nacional* of Merida, Yucatan, of a recent date, contains the following account of atrocities committed by the wild Indians in the town of Lochja:

HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF PETO.

CITIZEN GOVERNOR: JUAN PABLO VASQUEZ, an inhabitant of this city, came to me yesterday on his way from Lochja, where he had gone to buy some articles which he required, and makes oath: That on Saturday, the 3d of January, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the inhabitants of the above-named place were walking in procession on the festival of their patron saint, a force of about six hundred Indians of Santa Cruz entered into that town, firing off a deadly charge, which was not replied to, as well from the surprise as from the state of intoxication which prevailed among the inhabitants; that on this account the Indians not only were able to seize the articles of value on sale there, but also all the persons that had assembled at the festival, with the exception of a few who succeeded in making their escape, among whom was the above narrator of the event; that they probably took off 60 head of cattle and several mules; that he calculates there must have been many victims, as at the first steady fire of the rebels he had seen several persons of either sex fall to the ground, who formed a part of the procession. From the preceding, Citizen Governor, you will know what has occurred at Lochja, a circumstance which will probably induce the natives of those advanced points to emigrate therefrom and go to the towns of the State of Campeachy, as they have been doing for three years to these parts; and if this should take place, that vast plain which covered a flank of our State will remain exposed, leaving our towns, and more particularly those of this district, exposed to suffer, at every moment, the incursions of the revolted tribes. You who have condescended to honor with your presence this district, can judge of its situation with more clearness, dictating in consequence the means of preservation that it requires.

Liberty and Reform, Peto, Jan. 7, 1863.

The *Diario de la Marina* comes out this morning with an editorial against Admiral WILKES, for a so-called *infringement of neutral rights, in seizing* a Confederate steamer and a schooner in Mexican waters. In the same paper there is a letter on the subject, dated Sisal, Jan. 21, on which the above-named editorial is founded. As the subject may not yet have appeared in the TIMES, I have thought it advisable to send the particulars, so far as the *ex parte* statement of a person apparently a partisan on the Confederate side may be trusted. The letter says:

The Government of Yucatan having received information that there was at anchor in Isla Mujeus a merchant steamer, and suspecting that it was engaged in some contraband traffic, ordered it to be seized, in order to make the proper inquiries. Accordingly, a force of the Mexican garrison took possession of the steamer, on board of which it was said that, in their voyage from Bordeaux to Vera Cruz, they had been compelled to stop there to repair the engine. The Captain and engineer were taken to Merida and given over to the Admiralty Court. The crew were detained at Isla Mujeus.

While the above occurred, two United States steamers, one of which carried the pennant of Admiral WILKES, appeared near the place; at the same time there also arrived a schooner laden with effects, and which brought a new crew for the *Noc Daqui*, which for the future was to be Confederate, for a Southern merchant had bought it to run the blockade, at Mobile.

Admiral WILKES examined the steamer and its crew, and by means of the guns of his two ships, forced an arrangement upon the Mexican officer, by virtue of which that employe gave up to him the charge not only of the *Noc Daqui*, but also of the schooner which had been confiscated on its arrival the two vessels being subject to the action of the competent tribunals.

Admiral WILKES transmitted, by means of a communication to the United States Consul in this port, the declaration of Capt. JOHNSON, saying that the steamer was Confederate, and other documents which appeared in effect to prove it. The Admiral fixed the term of a fortnight for the Judges to decide the question.

As you may suppose, that unusual pretension of fixing a time to the tribunal of an independent nation was energetically refused, and it was insisted that the two vessels which had been seized should be taken to the port of Sisal. Then Admiral WILKES threw off his mask and ordered the gunboat *Sonora* to this port, with an officer, who proceeded to Merida, and addressed a communication to the Governor, explaining to him therein "that he was convinced the steamer was Confederate, and that for no pretext nor reason would he fail to send it to the United States to subject it to the decision of a prize court."

The Governor has protested against this violation of international right and of the territorial waters of a neutral nation; but as the Americans have force on their side, they have paid no attention to it, and the last news that was received here from Island Mujeus, mentions that WILKES had landed an armed force and had seized the crew of the *Noc Daqui*, who had been detained on shore by the Mexican authorities, in spite of the protests of the latter.

The *Diario* founds an attack, in consequence of this letter, upon Admiral WILKES, as infringing the neutral rights of Mexico. With respect to this, I am not sufficiently versed in international law to give an opinion, but I doubt very much the account of the *Noc Daqui* being a merchant vessel from Bordeaux to Vera Cruz. She came, originally, a new vessel from New-York to this port, some time ago, as I remember well, for I was struck with the originality of her name; and here she changed her owners, being bought by—I know not whom—but most probably by Southern agents, to run the blockade.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here a few days ago from Fayal, and yesterday there arrived from St. Thomas, the English mail steamer *Trent*, to undergo repairs. LARA.

FROM KEY WEST.

Removal of a Naval Depot—A Negro Jubilee—Changing Sentiment—Arrival of Troops—Dismissal of a Newspaper Correspondent, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

When the West India or Flying Squadron was organized, under command of Commodore WILKES, its depot for supplies and rendezvous was established at Turtle Harbor, an outlandish place on the coast, about 120 miles northeast of this place. The difficulties that have been encountered there during a short period have been a source of constant complaint, both from vessels discharging supplies there, and those receiving them. With no wharves, no population, and an exposed harbor, there was a constant want of the facilities indispensable to manage such business with economy of time and money. In view of these facts, and also, probably, from some anxiety as to the safety of the vessels there from an attack from some rebel cruiser, they have all been ordered here, and the storeship *National Guard* will remain here for the present, as the depot of stores, with Capt. WM. HAYES in charge. Other vessels are here with coal, and, doubtless, in future all supplies of coal will be made through the regularly organized arrangements, which are being improved at great cost, and will shortly be completed. The large and growing importance of Key West as a naval station, and the great number of vessels that are compelled to make stoppages here, indicate the necessity for extensive facilities for hauling out and repairing. The machine-shop, established here last season, is invaluable, and needs to be conducted on a more extended scale. We shall soon come up to the full consciousness of the importance of a Navy-yard here on a large scale.

The 30th of January was made memorable to the negro population of the island, by a grand effort to celebrate their advent to freedom. A procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets, cheering at such houses as they considered friendly. They may claim to have conducted themselves with order and propriety, and that no unpleasant incident occurred, except that a lady, believing that negroes should not be marching through the streets with their best clothes on, even on such an occasion, dashed a pitcher of water upon them from an upper piazza, as they were passing. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, they assembled at the Barracoon, and were joined *by a large number of naval and military officers and citizens, in discussing the good things which* were bountifully furnished. Speeches and toasts were delivered.

Two years since a collection of half-a-dozen of these people at any private or public place would have been peremptorily dispersed. And any darkey who should speak or dream of hopes of freedom would have been a subject for the severest punishment. Nor is this change entirely owing to the presence of National power. People are seeing, reflecting, and becoming convinced that it is not wisdom to waste the resources of the country in quelling the rebellion and still preserve the cause. To save our house when threatened, we must extinguish the fire. Our citizens are coming up to this sentiment, and it is as rapidly spreading as any great truth ever progressed against established prejudice and error.

Yesterday, the 3d, the army transport steamer *Matanzas* arrived from Hilton Head, bringing back to this post the Ninetieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. JOS. S. MORGAN. No sooner was it known that the Ninetieth were on board than the town was stirred to an unusual enthusiasm and excitement. It will be remembered that this regiment was removed from here about six weeks since, by order of Gen. BRANNAN, at the complaint and remonstrance of certain persons here, who found a ready and willing adjunct against them in the correspondent of a New-York paper in giving currency to numerous statements without foundation, and designed to impair *the standing and position of Col.* MORGAN and his regiment. This attack was conceived and urged on *in the interest of rebels*, and finally culminated in personal charges against Col. MORGAN, affecting his moral character. These charges were investigated here before a Court-martial, and at once pronounced without foundation, and now, as a simple act of justice to the Ninetieth, Gen. HUNTER, as one of his earliest official acts, has ordered their return here to their old command. The regiment, upon its arrival yesterday, was very warmly cheered by the ships in the harbor, and met on shore a warm and hearty welcome from all who are not worshippers of the modern Juggernaut—Slavery.

The correspondent, with an apprehension quite natural under the circumstances, at once disposed of his house and transferred himself and lady to the *North Star*, then lying at the wharf for New-York, thereby anticipating for a few hours the order which is this morning issued requiring him immediately to leave the island.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. H. GOODE, who are relieved here by the Ninetieth, are ordered to report at Hilton Head, and will leave here in a few days by the steamer *Matanzas*.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS, returned a few days since from the Western Gulf, bringing from Apalachicola three sick officers disabled from service, and several refugees and about forty contrabands, who had sought the protection of the blockading vessels. They all very readily find good employment here, the men at $20 per month, and the women at $12 to $15, and rations. Among the refugees is a Mr. DODGE, who resides at Apalachicola, and has come over for permission from the Admiral to have a vessel bring away his family and effects from that place. He says that there is no rebel military force in that part of the country, and that the negroes are allowed to do as they please—go away or stay. Many are leaving, and others prefer to remain and receive wages. The white inhabitants are thoroughly tired of the war.

The steamer *North Star* is just in from New-Orleans, without any additional news of importance. She will carry this mail for New-York.

A letter was received here a few days since from a gentleman of Key West, now at the North, assuring his friends that the failure to except Key West and Tortugas from the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation was an oversight, and that upon a statement and remonstrance from here it will be corrected. The document has gone to Washington, and truth requires me to say that some of our citizens are awaiting with a devout faith the favorable response. F.

COPY OF ORDER TO THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK ——.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 4, 1863.

MR. ——, *Sir*: I am directed by the Colonel Commanding this post to notify you that you must leave this island by the first means of transportation, and will not return to it again without having first obtained the permission of the Commandant of the post. This action is rendered necessary in consequence of the many false and malicious statements made and caused to be published by you against the officers and army of the United States Government.

You can obtain the necessary pass to leave the Key by applying at this office.

NELSON SHAURMAN,
Major 90th Regt., N. Y. S. Vols., Provost-Marshal.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Building in England.

Correspondence of the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

My last informed you of the three new iron steamers, one of them nearly completed, being fitted out at Liverpool, as it is asserted, for account of the rebels. It is difficult for any one not in the [illegible] "ving" here to ascertain much concerning the plans and movements of our enemies [illegible] keep all parties in the secret, for the very best of reasons, conduct their affairs as secretly and quietly as possible, and are particularly shy of Northerners.

But from all I have been able to learn since my last, the larger of the three steamers (the one almost ready for sea) it is positively asserted is not rebel property, but intended for a Government transport; although many in Liverpool think the assertion is only intended as a blind. The other two steamers in course of construction by LAIRD BROTHERS are undoubtedly for the rebels, to be used as rams, although the builders positively declared they are for the Emperor of China!

However, of one thing you may be assured; all that can be ascertained of the doings and movements of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. in Great Britain, (and more is known than they have any idea of) is given to the several representatives of our Government at the different points, and soon finds its way to the headquarters at Washington.

The news of the continued depredations by the "290" is taking dollars from our own ship owners and putting them into the pockets of the neutrals, who could well afford to pay SEMMES handsomely for what he has already done for them. Several American ships have been sold at Liverpool the past week, and more are for sale.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania at Blackwater—Note from Hon. S. E. Ancona.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst. appeared a letter from your correspondent at Suffolk, in which—perhaps unintentional—injustice was done to the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, especially the officers.

That a new regiment, after being exposed for over three hours to a very heavy artillery fire on a *dark night*, should straggle considerably, and show an unwillingness to charge batteries before daylight, is something that will not strike any one as very strange.

As to the officers, *the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major all had their horses shot under them*; the Colonel was seriously, at first supposed mortally, wounded by a shell, and the Lieut.-Colonel temporarily injured by a severe contusion of the leg, produced by the windage of the ball that killed his horse. I have before me a written statement, signed by Gen. CORCORAN, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, now commanding the regiment, in which the gallant General says: "I find much pleasure in testifying to the noble exertions of yourself, from the time of your recovery from the contusion, as also the Adjutant of the regiment and some other officer, whose name I have not learned, but whom I believe to be the Major. By your exertions the regiment was re-formed in rear of the Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, and apparent confidence restored, and during the day the regiment marched in its place in column; and I think could have been depended upon."

The remark ascribed to a Sergeant, I am informed is an entire mistake.

I trust you will give this a place in your columns as an act of simple justice to the regiment and its gallant officers. Very respectfully, &c.,

S. E. ANCONA, M. C.,
of Pennsylvania.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DISASTER AT SEA.

The Officers of the Ella Warley Unite in a Protest to the Insurance Companies.

The Alleged Intoxication of the Captain and Other Officers Denied.

The late collision of the steamer *North Star* with the *Ella Warley*, as fully described in the TIMES of yesterday, is still a topic of general conversation "down town." Owing to the many rumors afloat to the effect that the *Ella Warley* was lost in consequence of the culpable negligence of the officers of that vessel, and that the said officers were in an unfit condition to navigate her at the time of the collision, the officers of the *Warley* have united in a protest against credence being given to reports reflecting on their capacity or condition at the time of the disaster, which protest, verified by affidavits, will be given to the various marine insurance companies affected by the loss of their steamer. We give the main points of it below:

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

After denying *in toto* the allegation of intoxication as being applicable to any one of them, the officers testify as follows:

We left the port of New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 9, 1863, and passed Sandy Hook at 7½ o'clock the same day, the Highlands light bearing west. At 8:10 o'clock we discovered a green light on the starboard wheelhouse of a steamer, which subsequently proved to be the *North Star*. We put our wheel a-starboard, and changed our course eastwardly, until 8¾ o'clock, our course then being southeast, the wheel hard a-starboard, when the *North Star* struck us just forward of the starboard wheelhouse, at right angles, cutting us half through, and carrying away our starboard boiler and steam-pipe, and causing the *Ella Warley* to sink in about eight minutes. At this time the Highlands light was bearing N. N. W., about fifteen miles, the *Ella Warley* going about nine knots per hour. The passengers, about thirty in number, left the *Ella Warley* in our own boats, and were taken on board the *North Star*. From the time of sunset (say 5½ o'clock) the ship's lights were properly set, under the direction of a Sandy Hook pilot, and were so at the time of the collision—a white light at the masthead, a green one on the starboard wheelhouse, and a red one on the port.

(Signed)
GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Captain.
OLIVER P. HAZARD, First Officer.
JOHN PRENDERGRAST, Second Officer.
CHARLES O. SKIDMORE, Chief Engineer.
JOHN MORGAN, seaman, (at the wheel.)
HUGH McDONALD, seaman, (on the look-out.)

As there were a few inaccuracies in the statement of Mr. HAZARD, First Officer, which we published yesterday, we reprint the paragraph in which they occur, corrected:

"He says that the *North Star* was heading northeast, when her course should have been nearly due north, thus crossing the direct sailing line of the *Warley*, and rendering a collision liable. The *Warley* accordingly changed her course a few points to the eastward, in order to allow the *North Star* to go by without danger, when that vessel sheered up eastwardly; and as the *Warley* continued to veer off, the *North Star* apparently followed the same tack, which course she pursued until the collision took place."

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

Mr. HENRY B. BRASTOW, Purser of the *Ella Warley*, makes the following statement:

I desire, through your columns, to correct some statements which have appeared in other papers of this City regarding the sinking of the steamer *Ella Warley* by the steamer *North Star* on the evening of the 9th inst.

Mr. M. H. FARRAR, of Portland, Maine, passenger on the *North Star*, says that he "conversed with Mr. SKIDMORE, Chief Engineer of the *Ella Warley*, and that he did not know what he was about, and had been drinking freely." This is not true. Mr. SKIDMORE was perfectly sober, and spent most of the evening and night in the engine-room of the *North Star*. He also says that "Capt. SCHENCK fairly tumbled on board, was led to a stateroom and remained until morning." Capt. WM. E. DENNISON, also a passenger on board the *North Star*, says that "if he was in the same condition that the Captain of the *Ella Warley* was, he should consider himself tight." These statements are wholly uncalled for, and if these gentlemen had been through what Capt. SCHENCK did, they would have been better able to judge of the appearance a man would naturally make under the circumstances. Capt. SCHENCK fell from the hurricane deck through the gap made by the collision, down among the freight, was badly bruised, and, his coat getting fastened to something, was nearly drowned by the water pouring in on him. When he was taken out by the chief engineer, he left one skirt of a heavy coat behind him. After that he went into the cabin, where the water was waist deep, to see that the passengers were all safe, and would not leave the steamer until he was assured that all were in the boats who could be saved. When he arrived on board the *North Star* he had not a dry thread on him, was very much benumbed, his flesh as cold as a stone, and it was a long time after he was put to bed by Col. TRUMBULL and covered with all the blankets and coats possible, before circulation could be fully restored.

The *Ella Warley's* passengers and all of the crew saved were in her own boats. Two of the *North Star's* boats came to our assistance after we left the steamer, and the boat which I was in was taken in tow by one of them.

The statement that the ladies were found by some one of the *North Star's* boats, standing waist-deep in water, is incorrect—the larger part of the ladies and children were put in the first boat that left from the starboard side of our steamer; the others were put in the boats as soon as possible. Of course, they were in their night-clothes, as there was no time for ceremony.

HENRY B. BRASTOW,
Purser, steamer *Ella Warley*.

THE DEAD-RABBITS AT WORK AGAIN.

Efforts to Obtain the Release of the Brothers Glass and James Higgins.

The Famous Sixth Ward Murder Case Revived—Gov. Seymour Petitioned to Pardon the Convicted.

At an early hour on the morning of Jan. 16, 1859, there were committed, in the Sixth Ward of this City, two of those deliberate and unprovoked murders for which that portion of our city has for very many years been notorious. On the morning cited, a man named DECKER was shot twice in his own house in Elm street by ruffians outside; and almost at the same time a respectable citizen of Brooklyn, while passing homeward, on the other side of the street, was shot through the heart and lungs, and died immediately. The occurrence created considerable excitement at the time; and unusual efforts were made to bring to light all the circumstances connected with the murders. Full reports were published in the TIMES, of the proceedings from the morning of the murders until the perpetrators were sent to the State Prison. At the time it was considered a clearer case against the accused, than the vast majority of similar cases brought before the Court; and as there is now a strong effort making to influence Gov. SEYMOUR to pardon the convicted men and thereby set them loose again upon society, it may not be amiss to refresh our memories in relation to the case and the characters of those convicted of the offences as they were developed during the trial. Both murders were committed soon after midnight of the 15th of January. At that time JOHN GLASS, an ex-constable of the Sixth Ward, and several others, rang the door-bell of No. 21 Elm-street, a reputed house of ill-fame, kept by WILHELM DECKER, a German, who refused them admittance. They then forced their way in, rushed up stairs, and commenced smashing mirrors, chairs, and whatever else in the way of furniture they could lay their hands on. Mr. DECKER hurried after them to protect his property. Seeing him, one of the party of invaders immediately extinguished the light in the hall, and all rushed into the street, leaving the hall-door open. DECKER proceeded to close it, when two shots were fired in quick succession. Both balls passed through the door, and struck DECKER—one taking effect just behind his left ear, penetrating the skull, and lodging there. The other was imbedded in the muscles of the chest, having first entered the back on the left side, and described an erratic course in a forward and upward direction. DECKER fell helpless, and a few days afterward died of the wounds thus received. When the two pistol shots were fired, Mr. RICHARD OWENS, a master rigger and stevedore, then *doing an extensive business in New-York, and residing in Brooklyn*, to which latter place he was proceeding, was passing on the other side of the street at the time. Hearing the cries of DECKER, he halted to learn what was the matter, and was almost immediately shot through the heart and lungs, falling dead upon the street. JOHN GLASS and a man named JAMES HIGGINS were arrested very soon afterwards and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house. WILLIAM MYERS, a step-son of DECKER, positively identified JOHN GLASS as the person who fired the two shots at the door from the street. He was standing on the opposite side of the street at the time, and knew GLASS from having seen him often before at his father's house. At the same time he saw a man cross the street, (Mr. OWENS,) and fearing that there would be more shooting he ran up the street, but had hardly turned around when a third shot was fired, though he did not see who fired it—the shot which killed Mr. OWENS. DECKER subsequently identified the prisoners as of the party who broke into his house. Additional testimony implicating JAMES GLASS, a brother of JOHN, and JAMES LOFTUS, then a constable. LOFTUS was arrested as soon as implicated, but JAMES GLASS escaped the police for awhile, but was finally captured. It was given in evidence that soon after the murders, JAMES GLASS handed a pistol quietly to JOHN QUINLAN, who put it in his pocket, and kept it until Capt. DOWLING, of the Police, obtained it from him. It was a six-barreled revolver, with three of the chambers loaded and three empty. After a full hearing, the Coroner's jury, investigating the causes of the death of RICHARD OWENS, rendered a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN GLASS; and that GLASS was aided and abetted by JAMES HIGGINS, JAMES LOFTUS, JAMES GLASS and JOHN QUINLAN. The cases were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and during the trials the Court-room was densely packed with *the friends of the accused and members of rival associations* in the same Ward. The influence of the accused, political and otherwise, secured them excellent counsel, and everything was done to insure an acquittal which legal skill could devise. But with all, JOHN GLASS and JAMES HIGGINS were convicted, and on the 7th of May, 1859, were sentenced to the State Prison, each for the term of twenty years, and on the 16th of June following JAMES GLASS was sentenced by the same Court to the State Prison for life. JOHN GLASS was one of the constables of the Sixth Ward, as we have stated, for the year ending December, 1858, and for a long time had the reputation of being a hardened and desperate character. Previous to the killing of DECKER and OWENS, GLASS had been arrested often for assaults. He was a member of Engine Co. No. 21, but had been expelled by the Company some months before the time of the murders. JAMES GLASS, his brother, kept a drinking saloon at No. 19 Elm-street. JAMES HIGGINS had also established a reputation for recklessness and disregard of human life. He had not followed any legitimate calling for several years prior to his conviction. These are the men the new Governor is now asked to pardon, and it is thought by their friends that, with the influence they can bring to bear upon him, they have some chance of success for their petition, which is said to have been signed by several yards of names. Nearly every working Democrat is aware there is, and has been for years, rival factions in the Sixth Ward, the more prominent being known as the "Dead Rabbits," and the other as the friends and adherents of Mr. BRENNAN. It is the "Dead Rabbits," as alleged, who are now exerting themselves to secure the release of the three caged members of their gang; and it is said that they have secured the names of quite a number of persons to their petition—names which will be read with interest, in such a connection, by the people, if they can be obtained from the original document. It has been suggested that before granting the prayer of the petition, it might be well for the Governor to consult with Mr. WATERBURY, now his Advocate-General, then prosecuting Attorney, and Justice DOWLING, then Captain of Police—both of whom are familiar with the case and the character of the men convicted.

Extensive Swindling in Jewelry.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS OF SHYSTERS.

For several days past it has been known to the Detective Police, and to others in this and adjoining cities, that a large gang of swindlers, composed mainly of very shrewd and experienced rogues, were operating in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and other places, and that they were daily realizing large sums of money from innocent and unsuspecting persons, by the sale of sham jewelry. Their plan of operations was well-contrived, and it was evident that the principal actors in the business were old and not to be easily caught. The telegraph was put into operation, people were warned against buying jewelry of this clan, and Policemen and Special Detectives were put upon their trail—all, however, to no purpose, until yesterday, when four of the leaders of the band were taken into custody. Their names are JONAS MYERS, HERMAN HERTS, ISIDOR MORAM and LOUIS TRUEHART. The first three are Germans. They were arrested by Detectives ROACH and SMITH, and soon afterward a charge was preferred against them by Mr. ROTH, of Newark, N. J., who alleges that these persons went to his place of business a few days since, and by fraudulent representations, induced his wife to purchase from them nineteen sets of jewelry, for which she paid the sum of $115. While Mrs. ROTH was absent from the room for the purpose of getting the money with which to pay them, the peddlers broke open some drawers and stole therefrom the sum of $180. This theft was not discovered until after the jewelry was paid for, and the rogues had left; and then it was ascertained that the jewelry was of the most flimsy pinchbeck style, worth at the most not over three or four shillings a set. The theft was also discovered soon after the rogues had fled. The three persons involved in this robbery and swindle were sent to New-Jersey, yesterday afternoon, to be tried according to the laws of that State. In addition, we have the arrest, yesterday, of LOUIS TRUEHART, also one of the leaders of the band, who was taken into custody upon the complaint of JULIA ROTHSCHILD, of No. 250 Greenwich-street. She alleges that the accused sold her $60 worth of this bogus jewelry, for which she paid him, he and his accomplices representing the articles to her as being genuine, when, in fact, they were almost worthless. Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed TRUEHART to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

It is reported upon good authority that more than fifty persons are known to have been victimized by this unprincipled gang within the last two weeks, in this and adjoining cities. Their mode of procedure is substantially as follows: One of the persons enters a saloon, store, or other public place, and sitting down, calls for something to eat or drink. Soon number two of the party enters, and displaying some jewelry, offers it for sale, at the same time intimating that the goods have been stolen. Number one sees them, and is very much enamored of the fine quality and low price of the articles. He would buy them at once if he had the money. Meantime, number three enters. He is a Frenchman. He admires them, extols them, and would like to purchase, but for some reason he is not in a condition to do it. Number four comes in. He is an Italian and a stranger to all, but in his broken English he can make out to let all in the room know that he is a judge of the articles, that they are all good, and, withal, very cheap. Very soon the proprietor of the establishment, or some one connected therewith, is induced to strike a bargain with the dealer, and by this means so large a number of people have been swindled out of hundreds of dollars lately by this notorious gang. The rest of the band will doubtless be apprehended in a few days, and thus the public will be relieved of a bold set of villains.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice W. H. Leonard.

THIRD DAY.

The Court-room was thronged with spectators, yesterday, as on the two previous days. Mr. SEDGWICK, for the defence, resumed the examination of witnesses by calling to the stand

Charles McCarthy—Have known the prisoner for twelve years; know him to be an industrious, hard-working man; his character for peace and quietness is very good.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I knew him when he was on the Police; don't know that he was broke for violence to a citizen; think he had a difficulty with a man on a car.

Redirect—Sullivan told me he was discharged from the Police because he was across the street, off of his post.

James H. Brennan, sworn—I was present in Greenwich-street at the time of the homicide; we were walking up Greenwich from the Battery; I was ahead of Sullivan, with Mr. Egan; was first attracted by loud talking behind me; I went back, and heard a tall man with a red shirt ask whose bills we were posting? some one said, "Alderman Smith's;" some one then wanted to bet twenty dollars that Smith wouldn't be the next Alderman; think this was Stripp; there was loud talking, and I think Sullivan said he would withdraw his bet; some one of Byrnes' friends then said, "You havn't got any money to bet," or "you are afraid to bet;" some one also said, "You are working for a nigger and you are a nigger yourself—the man you are working for hires nothing but niggers on the dock;" Sullivan said he was "a white man and as good a Democrat as he was;" Stripp appeared to be trying to raise a disturbance, and I put my hand on his shoulder and tried to get him one side; told him not to mind the man for he was a little tight; he said it was all right; soon after he heard some remark from the crowd and jerked himself away from me and made a rush toward the crowd; in jumping away from me he knocked me down; and as soon as I got up I heard a shot fired; saw a stout man whom some one asked if he was shot, and he said yes; I then saw Sullivan raise his hands up and say, "Officers, I surrender myself to your charge;" afterward saw Sullivan at the Station-house.

Cross-examined—Am twenty-one years old next April; used to follow the sea; had been home from sea about a month last December; previous to that, I was at Port Royal, Beaufort, and other Southern ports; I was on a Government vessel as landsman; I have also been a waiter in a saloon; have worked at book-binding, at painting, at telegraphing, and on the dock; had not seen Sullivan six times before this occurrence; I happened in at a saloon where he was that evening, and went with the rest at his proposal; we were to post the bills and then serenade Alderman Smith; I went for the serenade; had nothing to do with posting the bills; the instrument I carried was the bones; we were in two parties; the party that I was with only stopped at one place—the Washington Hotel; when we started out there were nine of us; I was very little acquainted with most of the party; we had a drink at the Washington Hotel; we were playing a tune just before the difficulty occurred; the words used by Sullivan were: "I will withdraw the bet—I wish to go home—I am trying to make an honest living;" about a minute after the shot, Sullivan said: "Officers, I am in your charge—I am under your protection;" I did not see any blows struck.

James P. Travis sworn—Have known the prisoner six years and more; his character during that time for peace and quietness has been very good.

James Bryan sworn—Am Captain of the Fourth Police Precinct; have known the prisoner two years; he was under my command for about six months; never heard anything against his character while he was under me; his character for peace and quietness since I have known him has been good; he was dismissed from the police.

Q.—What was the cause?

Objected to by District Attorney on the ground that the cause was a matter of record, and should be produced. The Court sustained the objection, and Mr. Sedgwick took exception.

Morris De Camp sworn—Am Captain of the Twenty-first Police Precinct; was once Policeman in the First Ward; have known the prisoner four and a half years; know his acquaintances, and his general character for peace and quietness; it was always good; never heard anything against it.

Cross-examined—Am not particularly friendly to the prisoner; he was in the Fourth Precinct with me.

Terrence McGuire sworn—Reside at Harlem; have known the prisoner fifteen years; know his acquaintances, and have often heard him spoken of; I know his character for peace and quietness to be good; never heard anything against him before this occurrence.

Alderman Henry Smith sworn—I know the prisoner; I employed him to post bills for me at the last December election.

Cross-examined—The reason I came to employ him was that I met him in the Park one day, and he asked me if I couldn't give him some work; I have paid him $3, and the two men who helped him $5 each; think I gave him 2,500 bills to post; I owe Sullivan something now; don't know how much; he never has presented his bill; he was posting for me several days; he came to my office and got the bills the second or third day after I engaged him he asked me for two or three dollars, and I gave him $3; have known him four years; don't think he ever worked for me before that time; I live at the Washington Hotel; I saw the parties who were posting the bills there that night; don't think I saw Byrnes or his party that day; I have contributed $100 for the defence of the prisoner.

James Nealis sworn—Was with the prisoner on the night of the homicide; myself and others were ahead of the rest of the party, walking up Greenwich-street; first heard loud talking behind; turned round and went back; heard Stripp tell the prisoner that he would bet twenty dollars Smith wouldn't be elected; Sullivan said, "I hain't got any money, and I want to go home about my business;" Stripp then said, "Any man who works for Smith is a nigger," &c. [The remaining testimony of this witness relative to the remarks made was similar to that of others previously given.] When Byrnes had hold of the prisoner, the prisoner said, "I don't think it right, Mr. Byrnes, for you to stop me here in the street—I want to go home about my business; I am a poor man and have to work for my living;" saw the prisoner backed down against the cart; while he was there a man walked up to him and made an insulting remark to him about his pistol; soon after that I saw the flash of the pistol.

Cross-examined—I live with my father, at No. 8 Franklin-street; have not been in business since this occurrence; never was in any regular business; I have always been to school out West; was at St. Joseph's College three years; had not seen Sullivan but once before that night; went with the party that night on the invitation of Mr. Eagan; met them at the saloon No. 67 Baxter-street; during the quarrel in Greenwich-street I asked a Policeman to take the prisoner away from the men who were after him, that he wanted to go home about his business; saw a man kick Sullivan when he was down against the cart; he kicked him on the shoulder.

Redirect—When I asked the Policeman to take Sullivan away he did not say anything; he appeared to be afraid to interfere.

Cornelius Callahan sworn—Was with Sullivan on the night in question. [The testimony of this witness was mainly corroborative of others previously examined.]

Michael Eagen, another of the party who were with Sullivan at the time, was examined, and said that after the conversation between Stripp and Sullivan about betting, Mr. Byrnes came across the street, and Sullivan went up and shook hands with him, saying that "he hoped he wouldn't have any hard feelings against him because he was working for his opponent;" Byrnes took hold of Sullivan and said, "You have got a pistol—there is no occasion to use it here;" Stripp then came up and tried to strike Sullivan, but Byrnes prevented him by turning Sullivan round; Sullivan at first denied he had a pistol, but afterward said he had one and would use it if it was necessary; while Stripp was trying to strike Sullivan some one took him one side, but he soon rushed up again toward Sullivan; I went up to them and found Sullivan down and Byrnes holding him; while Byrnes was stooping over Sullivan I saw the flash of the pistol; the flash was about a foot from the ground; after the shot I saw Sullivan deliver himself into the hands of the officers.

Cross-examined—Byrnes was apparently in good humor throughout; I did not hear him use any hard words or violent language.

The defence here rested their case, and the District-Attorney said he had no further witnesses to call for the prosecution.

At the request of Ex-Recorder SMITH, who is to sum up for the defence, and with the assent of the District-Attorney, Judge LEONARD adjourned the Court until — o'clock this morning, when the summing up will take place, both sides having stipulated to confine their arguments to two hours each.

Brady and the Lilliputians.

It would scarcely be imagined that the same enterprising gentleman who has photographed all the leading Generals and gentlemen of the day, could be so oblivious of his duty to society as to permit Gen. Tom Thumb and his beautiful bride to go down to posterity on the lips of tradition merely, unrecorded by the faithful pencil of the sun. Nor has Mr. BRADY been so culpably derelict as such negligence would imply. The many who were unable, from other previous engagements, to attend the wedding, and see the epitome of humanity in two bright little volumes, bound in cloth and muslin, standing before the altar where they were fused into one, can see the sight by accepting a general invitation, which Mr. BRADY extends to the whole world, to visit his Gallery. And they can carry copies of the smallest quartette extant home with them in their vest pockets, for a very trifling outlay of postal currency. The whole bridal party, consisting of the General and the Commodore, and the little feminine Bumps, were photographed by Mr. BRADY in wedding costume, precisely as they appeared at the hymeneal altar. The careful observer will remark that the General's countenance is radiant with anticipated happiness, and that he grasps the arm of his wife with the air of a man who "wants but little here below," but is determined to keep that "little long."

Changes in the Department of the East.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The Department of the East will hereafter, in accordance with the following orders from the War Department, consist of the New-England States, the State of New-York and the State of New-Jersey:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—The State of New-Jersey is hereby added to the Department of the East, created in General orders No. 9 of Jan. 3, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't-General.
Official: JOHN F. S. GRAY, Aid-de-Camp.

Comptroller Brennan and the Fort Gansevoort Property.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the case of the People *ex rel.* JAMES B. TAYLOR vs. M. T. BRENNAN, was reached. This was the return of an order issued to Comptroller BRENNAN, directing him to show cause why he should not deliver to the relators the bonds of the City to the amount of the purchase money for the Fort Gansevoort property, specified in the resolutions of the Common Council.

On account of the absence of Mr. DEVELIN, the Corporation Counsel, the matter was postponed until Tuesday next. JAMES T. BRADY for relator; GEORGE H. PURSER for Comptroller.

United States Christian Commission.

Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee to Feb. 10, 1863:

Previously acknowledged	$2,934 30
O. Bronson	200 00
M. R.	50 00
J. A. Perry	25 00
R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000 00
W. W. Vermilye	20 00
D. Willis James	100 00
James M. Morrison	50 00
Jonathan Sturges	250 00
Mrs. T. C. Jung	5 00
John T. White	100 00
A Friend	10 00
John Taylor Johnston	1,000 00
Cartwright & Harrison	50 00
A Soldier's Daughter	2 00
Wm. J. Sherwood	5 00
M. H. H.	10 00
John R. Ford	100 00
A Friend of the Commission	1 00
John L. Aspinwall	100 00
John Van Antwerp	25 00
Sam'l G. Smith	50 00
Total	$6,086 30

JAS. M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 50 Wall-street.

Justice to New-York Volunteers.

We are happy to find, by the following order from Gen. PECK, that the imputations contained in an article recently published in the *Tribune*, reflecting on the conduct of the New-York and Massachusetts troops in the late affair on the Blackwater, are not only unofficial, but untrue. They apparently emanated from some person desirous of claiming for his own corps the whole merit of the expedition:

HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The attention of the commanding General having been drawn to a dispatch in the New-York *Tribune* of the 5th inst., purporting to give the contents of a letter from his headquarters, he thinks it proper to assure the troops, to whose gallantry it does serious injustice, that no person officially connected with these headquarters is in any way responsible for the same.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.
BENJ. B. FOSTER, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BILLIARD WORLD.—On Tuesday afternoon, at the invitation of Mr. C. O'CONNOR, of the Union-square Billiard Rooms, a large number of citizens assembled to witness an exhibition, which was participated in by the billiard celebrities—Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, GOLDTHWAITE and DEERY. The play commenced at 3 o'clock with a game of 500 points up, caroms, between PHELAN and DEERY. Owing to the double rays of both the day and gaslight, the playing was not as brilliant as had been anticipated; but on the whole it was fair on the part of DEERY. The score was as follows: PHELAN—0, 0, 18, 8, 11, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9, 37, 3, 0, 22, 4, 13, 0, 18, 6, 0, 9, 19, 0, 0, 17, 0, 17, 5, 74, 0. DEERY—7, 2, 0, 8, 7, 15, 4, 38, 45, 5, 2, 15, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 78, 19, 79, 23, 0, 5, 12, 2, 24, 20, 61, 9, 6. DEERY winning on the thirtieth inning, by 188 points. Average, 16—2. Highest runs: DEERY, 79; PHELAN, 74. Time, 1 hour 3 minutes. Messrs. KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAITE next contested for 300 points. As it is now certain that the former will accept the challenge, recently issued, to play a match for $1,000, with any man in the United States, each time they appear in public, their playing is watched with increasing interest.

On this occasion GOLDTHWAIT went to work with great alacrity, seeming determined to be successful, while KAVANAGH approached the table listlessly, and for some time appeared to take little interest in scoring. On the thirteenth inning, amid great applause GOLDTHWAIT completed a splendid run of 201, this appeared to rouse his powerful opponent, and had he been thus stimulated early in the game, we think the result might have been reversed. The score was GOLDTHWAIT, 0, 41, 23, 4, 32, 77, 50, 6, 0, 2, 0, 24, 201, 0, 37. KAVANAGH, 0, 0, 9, 2, 4, 49, 9, 28, 12, 0, 0, 0, 88, 101, 20. GOLDTHWAITE winning by 159 points in 16 innings; average 31—4. Highest runs—GOLDTHWAITE, 201; CAVANAGH, 101. Time 54 minutes. This, as will be observed, is most extraordinary playing, but not up to the full powers of these wonderful experts at billiards. The entertainment was concluded by a match of 500 points between the two successful contestants GOLDTHWAITE and DEERY. It appeared that the former, had exhausted himself in his first encounter, as his last game was far behind the anticipations of his admirers. In this the score was DEERY—0, 66, 4, 0, 0, 60, 22, 16, 0, 2, 0, 2, 126, 4, 16, 2, 5, 0, 7, 21, 8, 0, 5, 0, 18, 5, 3, 17, 44. GOLDTHWAITE—0, 0, 1, 91, 0, 2, 8, 0, 0, 12, 10, 0, 132, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 35, 0, 0, 16, 0, 76, 0, 0, 31, 3. DEERY being successful by 68 points. Average 17—7. Highest runs, DEERY 126; GOLDTHWAITE, 132. Time one hour and ten minutes. The games were played on a carom table, and taken altogether, the exhibition was one of the finest ever witnessed.

The same players met again last evening, at Roberts' Rooms, in the Times Building. The exhibition this time commenced with a game of 250 points up, between Messrs. PHELAN and GOLDTHWAITE. Owing to the presence of the crowd, which constantly interfered with the ease of the players, the opening of this game presented no features of interest. On the 21st innings the score stood: PHELAN, 238; GOLDTHWAITE, having now secured room to swing his elbow, started a run which he continued till it reached 193, beating by 23 points. The next game was 300 points up—KAVANAGH and DEERY. This was a brilliant affair, as will be seen by the score: KAVANAGH, 0, 24, 0, 0, 48, 6, 22, 16, 13, 37, 14, 31, 2, 0, 19, 9, 11, 7, 0; DEERY, 22, 0, 26, 47, 77, 2, 4, 0, 45, 60, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 7, 2, 12, 301—DEERY winning by 226 points, in 19 innings, an average of 26—6; time, 40 minutes. It was certainly very fine playing, and elicited immense applause from a large and appreciative audience. The largest runs of the evening were, DEERY, 301, (the greatest run we ever witnessed at caroms;) GOLDTHWAITE, 193; PHELAN, 55; KAVANAGH, 48. Such an evidence of ability as was displayed by DEERY on this occasion, presents conclusive evidence that he is hard to beat.

A CHANGE OF POLICE CAPTAINS.—The Board of Police Commissioners issued an order yesterday

morning transferring Capt. John C. Helme, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to the command of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Capt. De Camp is appointed to take command of the Twenty-first.

Presentation to the Chaplain of Corcoran's Brigade.—The presentation of a pair of gold spurs and an elegant saddle to Rev. James M. Dillon, the Chaplain of the "Irish Legion," by the Committee of the Common Council, who recently visited Suffolk, Va., and presented a sword to Gen. Corcoran, was made at the City Hall at 11 o'clock on Monday by William Walsh, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Dillon accepted the testimonial with thanks, and said that the courtesies he manifested toward the Committee while they were at Suffolk, and which they so especially wished to mark their appreciation of as to make this presentation, was prompted by a sense of duty to the men who had come to do honor, in their capacity as representatives of the great City of New-York, to Gen. Corcoran, as the representative man of the loyal Irishmen in the United States. The two articles presented cost $100. A suitable inscription is engraved on the inner side of the bands of the spurs. The gift, it should be added, was from the gentlemen of the Committee as private individuals. Rev. Mr. Dillon will leave on his return to Suffolk this afternoon. In the few days he has spent here and at Albany, he has transacted a large amount of business for the Legion, among which was the securing of a considerable number of commissions for officers who went away before their certificates could be obtained from the Governor, and also the recovery of some arrears of bounty for some of the men. An important feature of a portion of the papers he will take back with him is the recognition by Gov. Seymour of Col. Mathew Murphy's regiment as the genuine Sixty-ninth Regiment of Militia of New-York.

New-York Scientific Association.—A select number of prominent citizens who take an interest in the study and advancement of science, have in contemplation the formation of a Scientific Association for this City, somewhat after the plan of those which exist in London, Edinburgh, and other cities in Europe. In its general scope and object, this contemplated organization will embrace all sciences, and, if properly sustained, will add greatly to the reputation of the City. It is also proposed to associate with the organization a monthly publication, containing the most interesting "papers" that may be read before the Society, and such other scientific matter as may be consonant with the object of the association. A library of scientific works will also form an additional attraction for membership. Rooms are now being fitted up at No. 237 Broadway for the use of the Society, and a meeting will be held there at 12 o'clock to-day, to complete the organization.

Meeting of the Artists' Fund Society.—The annual meeting of the Artists' Fund Society was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms of Messrs. Kensett & Lang. The reports of the officers were read, showing the financial affairs of the Society in the most flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and as Mr. Huntington declined, Mr. J. W. Casilear was chosen unanimously to fill the chair of the retiring President. In the place of Vincent Colyer, Mr. T. A. Richards was elected Secretary, and J. R. Kensett was chosen Vice-President, and J. M. Falconer was reelected Treasurer. Action was taken to express the sympathy of the Society with the family of their deceased member R. W. Edmonds, and resolutions were adopted in recognition of the Society's appreciation of the character of Mr. Edmonds as a man and an artist.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The following is the last weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration:

No. of emigrants arrived to Feb. 4, 1863				3,051
No. of emigrants arrived since to Feb. 11, 1863				318
Total				3,369
To same date in 1862				2,070
	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I.	716	763	1,266	846
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 4, 1863			$6,136 60	
Received since to Feb. 11, for commutation of passengers, &c.			2,027 98	—8,163 58
Total				$26,008 76
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 4, 1863			$11,898 23	
No. payments on Feb. 4				—11,898 23
Balance in Bank				$13,010 54

Mere Mention.—On Saturday night, Mr. Eli Thayer and Major-Gen. Clay addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music on a matter of great public interest. No account of the meeting appeared in the *Herald* of the following day, but on Monday it reproduced from the Times the report of Gen. Clay's speech, (which was published in the Times of Sunday,) and credited it as the production of Hon. Caleb Cushing. This planting of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts upon the radical platform will, doubtless, somewhat astound him, as it certainly has surprised the public generally. Hereafter, if our neighbor will follow our print absolutely, it will be able to avoid such astounding blunders as this and others to which attention might be called.

United States Christian Commission.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Commission to Feb. 10, 1863: Previously acknowledged, $2,034 30; O. Bronson, $200; M. R., $50; R. L. & A. Stuart, $1,000; J. A. Petty, $25; W. W. Vermilye, $20; D. Willis James, $100; James M. Morrison, $50; John Taylor Johnston, $1,000; Jonathan Sturges, $250; Mrs. T. C. Jung, $3; John T. White, $100; A Friend, $10; Cartwright & Harrison, $50; A Soldier's Daughter, $3; Wm. I. Sherwood, $5; M. H. R., $10; John R. Ford, $100; A Friend of the Commission, $1; John L. Aspinwall, $100; John Van Antwerp, $25; Samuel G. Smith, $50; Total, $6,066 30. James M. Brown, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

Death of Mrs. Embury.—Mrs. Emma C. Embury died yesterday, at the age of 57. She was a daughter of James R. Manley, M. D., of this City, and was married in 1828 to Mr. Embury, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Embury has been a large contributor to periodical literature under the name of "Ianthe." Among her publications are "Guido and other Poems," "Constance Latimer," "Pictures of Early Life," "Nature's Gems," "The Waldorf Family," &c. Mrs. Embury's style was marked by a graceful and pointed diction, and she invariably inculcated lessons of a pure morality.

Blindfold Chess Playing.—On Saturday next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Mr. Brenzinger, of the Paulsean Chess Club, will essay the difficult task of playing six or seven games of chess blindfold, against the best players who will enter the lists against him. The games will be played at the Morphy Rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and all chess players will be courteously received on the occasion. Since the death of young Leonard, who excelled in this species of play, no one has attempted to fill the place, and therefore this trial of skill is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Death from the Falling of a Pile of Bricks.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, as John Donnauser, a boy aged 9 years, was passing along Avenue C, he was buried under a pile of falling brick, opposite No. 25, and almost instantly killed. Coroner Naumann was notified, and will investigate the case to-day. It is alleged that the bricks were piled very carelessly, and that, consequently, the person or persons who piled them should be held accountable for this death. The deceased resided with his parents at No. 230 Third-street, near Avenue C.

Arrest for Altering U. S. Treasury Notes.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Borst yesterday arrested a young man 15 years of age, named Edward Dalton Bliss, for attempting to pass an altered $50 U. S. Treasury note at Niblo's Saloon, albeit $8 in good money was found on his person. He is supposed to have had confederates, two of whom the Officer is now on the track of. Bliss was committed to the Tombs, to await an examination before U. S. Commissioner Osborn, on Friday next.

The New Sailor's Home.—The Seamen's Friend Society, under whose auspices the meeting in aid of the contemplated Sailors' Home was held on Monday evening last, is not the "American Seamen's Friend Society," of thirty years' standing, but a new organization known as the "*New-York Seamen's Friend Society.*"

Reward of Honesty.—Mr. Chas. S. Smith, an employe of Harnden's Express Company, found $7,000 in cash, belonging to the firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co., on Saturday last, and was rewarded with a present of $100 and one piece of muslin and one piece of linen.

Death from Scalds.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child named Thos. F. Reddy, who died from scalds accidentally received, at No. 191 Mott-street, by a pan of hot water falling upon him on the night of Friday last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County General Term—Supreme Court, Feb. 12.—Nos. 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70.

The United States Sanitary Commission.—A grand promenade concert of the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, will be given at the Academy of Music this evening, the 12th inst.

Alleged Robbery.—Officer Riggs, of the Forty-first Precinct police, arrested Edward M. Vail, otherwise Henry Martin, yesterday, on a complaint made by Mr. E. V. S. Henderson, of No. 120 Fulton-avenue, on the charge of stealing crockery from the premises of Mr. Beeman. The premises of accused in Fulton-place were searched, and as alleged, a variety of stolen property was recovered, besides a number of pawn tickets. The accused was held for a hearing.

Fire.—A two-story frame dwelling-house on Schenectady-avenue, near the city line, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The premises are owned by Mr. Cook, of New-York. The building was unoccupied, and it is therefore suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to about $600.

Shoplifting.—Two pieces of damask, worth over $50, were carried from the store of Messrs. Sprague & McIlhenny, on Fulton-street, on Wednesday evening. The goods were not missed until some time after the thieves had taken their departure.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 64, 65, 232, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71½, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 79½, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Oyer and Terminer. Part II.—Nos. 882½, 1464, 1230, 1350, 1358, 1370, 1162, 1376, 1380, 1390, 1394, 1404, 578, 1400, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1422.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 20, 154, 190, 271, 275, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 1300, 1447, 1489, 1492, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519. Part II.—Nos. 1254, 1482, 1308, 1302, 1494, 2612, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 707, 1201, 1686, 1210, 1211, 92, 1127, 1183, 666, 1221, 1232, 603, 1226, 1237, 1238. Part II.—Nos. 1674, 1194, 1196, 1214, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1219, 738, 1118, 1223, 1224, 775, 779, 1052.

Voluntary Payments of Just Claims which are not Recoverable at Law.—They cannot be Recovered again in Action for Money had and Received.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before a Full Bench.

The Mayor, &c. vs. Henry Erben and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—This was an action to recover of the defendants $9,000 and interest from the 10th of May 1825, for an alleged over payment to them as owners and mortgagees of the lots Nos. 158, 164 and 166 Center-street, upon proceedings for the extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker-street.

The defence was that there was no over-payment, and that the sum paid was the true value of the property taken by the City, as estimated by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the proceedings alluded to, and that if there was any statement in their report in conflict with this fact, it was the result of a clerical error in making up the formal report.

After some delay on the calendar, the case was referred to George W. Stevens, Esq., as Referee, who, on the 9th of November, 1861, reported in favor of the defendants.

Appeal was taken from the judgment entered upon that report, and the following is the substance of the opinion of the Court, (per Moncrief, J.,) upon the appeal.

The Referee committed no error in his finding of fact. Exceptions to finding of fact are not required. (Hunt vs. Bloomer, 3 Kerr, 341; Johnson vs. Whitlock, Id., 346.)

Where exceptions to the "conclusions of law" found by the Referee are not made by the making of a case or by the filing of written exceptions within ten days after judgment, none can be sustained upon an appeal, and the case is heard solely upon the exceptions taken at the trial. (3 Kerr, supra; 4 Id., 435, Magil vs. Baker.)

It would have been manifest injustice to the defendant, Erben, to have precluded him from showing, as a defence, that he was advised at the Street Commissioner's office, that the sum paid him was the sum awarded, and that he did not therefore receive the $9,000, knowing that he was not legally entitled to it, and that the rule adopted by the Commissioners for such measuring entitled him to a larger sum than that paid him; and further, that by the payment of the $9,000 now claimed, he was induced not to file objections to the report of the Commissioners. The least that the plaintiffs should be required to do, would be to reinstate the defendant, Erben, in the position occupied by him when the mistake was made by the Commissioners in inserting an incorrect amount of award to him, or to enable him now to have the same advantage in showing error in the report he would have had, if the Commissioners and others had not misled him. This because, having possession of the report, they had paid to him by mistake a sum more than the report called for, yet not more than of right and in justice he was entitled to receive, thus lulling him into silence until long after the period when he could correct the only mistake which was made—the stating of a clearly inadequate compensation for what was taken from him.

The payment made on behalf of the plaintiffs being voluntary, without fraud, or deceit, or knowledge of the fact on the part of the defendant, Erben, more than two years before reclamation is attempted, or an assertion of error or mistake on their part, and the fact that the defendant, Erben, was misled by those acting on behalf of and for the plaintiffs, and thus prevented from correcting the real mistake that was made in not inserting the amount he received; and plaintiffs having received, and been in the enjoyment of his property of the value, if not greater, than of the amount that was paid to him, they cannot recover it back again. It would be in the highest degree an injustice to permit the plaintiffs to assert their claim of payment under a so-called mistake, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, and found as matters of fact in the present case.

The action against the defendants, the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, could not, under any circumstances, have been maintained. The Company was a mortgagee, having a lien for the sum awarded to it, and received only the amount due it. The fact that the checks are payable to the joint order of the defendants, perhaps, might make the Company a disbursing agent of the plaintiffs to liquidate their claim and transfer the residue of the amount to the defendant, Erben, which they did. There was no mistake in the payment to it, nor was there paid to the defendant, Erben, more than was "of right due and payable to him."

Judgment affirmed. Greene C. Bronson, R. F. Andrews and G. R. Thompson for Corporation; Messrs. Matthews and Swan for defendant, Erben; Betts & Robinson for the Company.

Creditor's Bill to Reach Property in the Name of the Judgment Debtor's Wife—Receivers and their Liability for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Allen.

Flanders, Receiver, vs. Cawley.—This was a creditor's bill filed by the plaintiff as Receiver of the judgment debtor, Cawley, to reach a certain stock in trade and goods of a business carried on, as alleged, by Cawley, in the name of his wife, Jane F. Cawley, and as her agent, on the ground that the plaintiff, as Receiver of the husband, was entitled to the stock in trade.

It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Cawley had, while her husband was in good circumstances, become vested with some shares of Cemetery stock, which were subsequently traded away for divers pieces of property, until she eventually became the owner of some Harlem lots and Flushing Railroad bonds. It also appeared that in 1856, one Runyan, a ship-chandler, sold out his stock in trade to the judgment debtor's firm, and that the consideration of the sale was mainly composed of the Harlem lots and the Flushing Railroad bonds of the wife, to secure which the firm gave to the judgment debtor's wife a chattel mortgage on the stock. Subsequently, the firm was dissolved, and the wife took possession of the stock under her mortgage, and thereafter continued the business in her own name, the husband acting as agent.

A judgment was recovered against the husband for goods sold to him by Messrs. Jessup & Childs, upon which execution was issued, and being returned unsatisfied, supplementary proceedings were had, and the plaintiff was appointed Receiver, and, *ex parte*, obtained leave to sue the wife's estate.

The Court held that the plaintiff had not made out a case, as it clearly appeared that the original capital was the wife's estate. There was no objection to the wife's name being used in the business, by the husband. The accommodations of such a business by reason of the joint labors of the husband and wife, even if used in the support of the family of both, do not give the receiver the right to sustain the action.

The question of costs then arose, and the plaintiff claimed exemption, by reason of his having sued as receiver by permission of the Court.

Counsel for the separate estate contended that the Court should not permit parties to procure leave to sue *ex parte*, without notice to parties to be affected by the action of the Receiver, remarking that it had become a crying shame in this District; that creditors would procure receiverships, obtain leave to sue, and start on "fishing expeditions" in such cases, and then in case of defeat, claim exemption from costs.

Judge Allen remarked that he never granted such orders; that he thought the correct practice was for the judgment creditor to file his bill to reach the property, and the contest then existed between the parties themselves. But after hearing counsel for the receiver, and consulting with other Judges, the following decision was rendered: Complaint dismissed, without costs to either party, and the order allowing the plaintiff to prosecute as Receiver rescinded, unless he give security, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, within ten days, to pay all the costs of this action in case the judgment now given shall be affirmed by the General Term of this Court upon appeal.

Birney & Prentis for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendant.

The Fort Schuyler Habeas Corpus Case—The Writs Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Augry and Sixty Others.—These were the *habeas corpus* writs for the relief of soldiers claiming to have been illegally enlisted and now detained at Fort Schuyler.

The writs were now dismissed on the ground that the petition did not state that there was no County Judge in the county where the relators are detained; and for the further reason that the writs should have been taken out in that district of the Supreme Court where the Fort is situated.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE JUDGMENT BY ATTACHMENT AS FOR A CONTEMPT.

Gray vs. Cook.—A proceeding to enforce a judgment, by attachment as for a contempt, is a special proceeding and not a civil action, and if the defendant is found to be not guilty of the misconduct charged, his costs are such as the Revised Statutes prescribe, 2 R. S. 519, sec. 45, (sec. 42,) id. sec. 40. (sec 39); Code, sections 1, 2, 3, 471 and 303; 1 Cow. 314, 8 page 85 and 347. The Code affects costs in civil actions only, and declares that the Code shall not affect any proceedings provided for by the 13th title of chap. 8, of part 3 of R. S. (Code, sec. 471.)

Samuel F. Curtiss vs. Samuel Hallet et al.—Ordered to be placed on the Day Calendar, for the fourth Tuesday of February, 1863.

MOTIONS FOR RELIEF ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.

Joseph B. Varnum vs. James B. Taylor.—Actions for relief on the ground of fraud must be brought within six years after the cause of action accrues, except those which, prior to the Code, were solely cognizable by the Court of Chancery, and those may be brought within six years after discovery of the fraud. The present action is not one of the last-named class, and was not brought within six years after it occurred. The complaint must be dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

Francis S. L. Cummis vs. William V. Barkalow.—Where H procured from D a contract for and with B, by which B was to furnish D specified property, at designated prices, to be delivered in parcels in designated periods, and B agreed with H to pay him one-quarter of the profits realized from said contract; and where B failed, from causes not within his control, to make the first delivery within the designated time, and D thereupon extended the time to complete said contract, but confirmed it in other respects, and subsequently B and D modified the original contract so as to provide for the delivery of a less quantity than was therein agreed upon, but at the same prices, and the less quantity was delivered and paid for, B is liable to account for and pay to H one-quarter of the profits realized from the execution of the contract as thus modified.

Judgment for plaintiff, and a reference ordered, to take an account of and report the amount of such profits.

COMPLAINT—DEMURRER.

Jacob Stanwood vs. Lefferts G. Wilkins.—A complaint by the third indorsee against the payee and first indorser of a promissory note payable on demand, which alleges a demand of payment of the maker seventeen months after the giving of the note, and which alleges no fact to excuse the delay, or which, if true, would show that such demand was made within a reasonable time, is bad on demurrer, as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

August Belmont vs. Elias Ponvert.—The mortgage decree and the judgments mentioned in the agreement of Dec. 13, 1849, are, as between parties to this action, liens on the premises in question, and entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of a sale of said premises in the order of priority specified in that agreement. Reference ordered to ascertain and report the amount due on each of them, and also the amount which the plaintiff should pay on account of the costs and expenses of the litigation in said agreement mentioned to establish the title to said premises.

In each of the above three actions, the decision of the Court containing a statement of the facts found and conclusions of law, is filed with the Special Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Archer et al. vs. Walker.—Order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 11, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	99	32 Pacific M. S. Co.	170
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	50 do.....b15	170
10,000 do	94	150 do	169½
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	96	225 N. Y. Cen. R.....opg.	118
10,000 do	96¼	400 do.....opg.	117¾
16,000 do	96¼	200 do.....s30	117¾
9,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct.		100 do.....p&c.	118
Notes	102¾	200 Erie Railway	73⅞
2,000 do	102½	500 do	73¾
113,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95½	300 do.....s30	73¾
1,000 do	96	100 do.....b10	73⅞
1,000 U. S. D. Nts.	150¾	50 do.....s10	73¾
500 Ill. War Loan	100	100 do.....b30	73⅞
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	107	11 Erie R. Pref.	99
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	62	150 do	99½
4,000 Virginia State 6s	73	10 Mich. Cen. R.	97
10,000 Mo. State 6s	65¾	50 do	96½
5,000 do.....b30	66¼	25 Hud. Riv. R.	94¼
1,000 do	66	50 do	94½
12,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H.		250 do	94¾
& St. Jo.	90	100 do.....s30	94½
1,550 N. Y. C. 6s.	117½	500 Harlem R.	34
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	120	100 Harlem R. Pref.	68½
5,000 Erie 5th M. B.	107	200 do	69
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m.	119	100 do	69½
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	122½	400 do	69¾
1,000 do	123	100 do	70
4,000 Mich C. 8's conv.		100 do.....s10	70
1st M. S. F. Bds.	129	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R	59¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	112¾	700 do	58
8,000 A. & T. H. I. B.	81	100 do.....b10	58
2,400 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	105	100 do.....s30	57½
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71½	100 do.....b30	58¼
2,400 do	71½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10.	105
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	107	100 do.....b60.	106
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	90	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	91
4,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	111	300 Clev. & Pittsb. R.	71
1,000 G. & C. 1st Ex.	117	700 do	70¾
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112½	100 do.....s30	70¾
10,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	82½	1000 do	70½
17 Bank of Commerce	91	350 do	70¼
5 Metropolitan Bank	104	100 do.....b30	71
72 Continental Bank	85	1200 do	70
18 Commonw'h Bank	79	500 do.....s30	70
30,000 Amer. Gold	152¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R	93
4,500 do.....b60.	153¾	100 Cl. & Tol. Rd.	89
130,000 do	152¾	100 do	89¼
5,000 do.....b30.	153¼	100 do.....s15	89½
10,000 do.....b10.	152¾	200 do	89⅞
7,000 do	152½	200 do.....s10	89¾
5,000 do.....s10.	152½	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	91½
25 Cits. GasCo., B'klyn.	99½	200 do	91¼
150 Canton Comp'y	25½	200 do	91
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	129½	50 C., B. & Q. Rd.	109¾
100 Cary Impr. Co.	7¼	150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	40
250 Chic. & N. W.	19	100 P. Ft. W. Chic. R.	64¼
100 Chic. & Alton Pref.	83½		

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	700 Erie Railway	75
1,000 do	94¾	500 do	74½
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	96½	200 do.....b10	74¾
9,000 do	96¾	100 do.....b10	75
10,500 Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct.		500 do	74¾
Notes	102¾	400 do	74½
5,000 U. S. D. N.	152	300 do	74
50,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	95½	800 Harlem Railroad	34½
1,000 do	96	200 do.....s30	34¾
35,000 do	95¾	200 do	34½
13,000 Mo. St. 6s	65½	300 Harlem R. Pref'd	70¼
15,000 Cal. St. 7s	130	50 Mich. Cen. R.	96¼
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	72	100 do	96½
2,000 Ill. War Loan	100	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	58½
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	120	100 do	58¾
14,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	121	100 do.....b10	58¾
1,500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
7,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	91½	300 do	105⅞
1,000 Hud. R. Con. Bds.	107	25 do	105½
5,000 Chi. & N W. 2d M	42½	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	70
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	118	200 do.....b10	70
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	200 do	69½
20,000 Amer. Gold	153¾	100 do.....b30	69¼
175,000 do	154	300 do	69
260,000 do	156	100 do.....s30	67½
10,000 do.....s10	156	300 do	68½
200 Cumb. Coal pref'd.	19	800 do	68½
50 Citizens' Gas Co. B.	99½	1000 do	68
100 Quicksilver Mn. Co.	19	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	93
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	89¾
50 do.....b15.	170½	100 do.....s15	89½
113 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100 do.....b30	90
200 Erie R. Pref.	100	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	91
100 do	99½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65
100 Hudson River R.	94¾	50 do	65½
100 do	95	150 do	65¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c.		200 Erie Railway Pref.	99¾
Notes	103	100 Hudson R. R.....s60	94½
7,000 do...Aug. iss.	103½	100 do.....b4	95
10,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	96	100 do	95
33,000 do	95¾	100 do.....s3	94¾
45,000 American Gold	153½	100 Harlem Railway..c	33¾
20,000 do	153	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	70½
10,000 do.....s3.	152¾	600 do	70¼
10,000 do.....b3.	152¾	1500 do.....b30	69½
15,000 do	152¾	1600 do	70
25 Cit. Gas L. C.....s3.	100	200 do.....s10	69¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....s10.	118	100 Galena & Chi. R...c	93
200 do.....s3.	118¼	50 do.....b3	93½
200 Erie R.	74½	100 Cle. & Toledo R..s15	89¾
200 do	74½	500 do.....s10	89
1200 do	74¾	100 do.....b3	89½
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	58½	50 Chi. & R. I. Rd.	91½
100 do.....b3	58¾	100 Pitts, Ft. W. & C R.	64¾
100 do.....s3	58⅝	12 Alton & T. H. Pf.	67

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Debt Certif.	98½	500 Harlem R. Pref..s30	70
30,000 Amer. Gold	154¼	100 do	70¼
120,000 do	154¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	58½
35,000 do	154¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	69½
10,000 do	154⅜	100 do	69¾
1,000 U. S. D. N's	152½	100 do	68¾
1,000 do	152¾	500 do	69
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.	65½	100 do	69
200 Erie Railway.....b3	74½	500 do	70
200 do	74¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	89¾
150 do	74¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	91½
300 do.....b3	74¼	400 do.....b3	91¾
100 Harlem R.	34¼	600 do.....s3	91½
400 do	34¾	100 do	91¾

Wednesday, Feb. 11—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin opened this forenoon at 152¾ ₩ cent., as against 153¾ at the close of business on Tuesday night. Subsequent sales were made at 152¾@152½ ₩ cent., and Exchange on London stood 168@169 ₩ cent. In the afternoon some heavy peremptory telegraphic orders came into the Second Regular Board to buy, supposed to be from Washington or Baltimore, and over half a million was taken at 154@156 ₩ cent. The wildest rumors were current, on the Street for an hour or more, as to the cause of this sudden turn, unfavorable, of course, to the Government and the Public Credit. One was that the *Brooklyn* war steamer had been destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*; another that Hooker and his army had retired on Washington; a third, that three hundred millions of Greenbacks had been voted indispensable by a Joint Conference of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees, and yet another that the suggestion of Peace from France had been declined by the Administration. This last, though deemed the least important as affecting the price of Gold, turned out the only authenticated report of the whole, and when understood at, or just before the meeting of the 4 o'clock Public Board, it caused a reaction to 154½@¼ ₩ cent. The previous excitement on the sidewalk of William-street was ahead of anything of the sort we have had for a week past. The action and reaction to and from 156¾ to 154½ was the work of less than half an hour.

The Stock Market was lower early in the forenoon on part of the Railway Shares, while firm for Governments and some of the Western dividend-paying Roads. At the 1 o'clock Public Board the General feeling was better, except on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which continued to be offered at 70 ₩ cent., and in the afternoon fell to 68 at the Second regular Board. At the same Board, the other Railways showed increased firmness, and so did the Government Securities and Pacific Mail Shares. All the New-York Roads were firm, and among the Westerns, Michigan Southern and Toledo in good demand.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board there was much eagerness at the opening to sell Gold Coin, which was met by a fair demand at 154½@154¾ ₩ cent., (and after the adjournment at 154¼,) partly to replace some considerable parcels sold at the higher figures on the previous excitement. The business on the Railways was to a moderate extent on Erie at 74½@¾. There was much confusion in the dealings in Pittsburgh, the price leaving off 69 ₩ cent. The other Westerns were steady, and the Harlems were in demand:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	153¾	154½	Harlem	34	34½
U.S.C.H. Notes	152¾	152½	Harlem Pref.	68	70¼
Tennessees	62	61½	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	65¾	65½	Mich. Southern	57½	58¼
N. Y. Central	118¾	118	Mich. Guarant'd.	105¾	105
Erie	74½	74¾	Illinois Central	90¾	91
Erie Preferred	99¾	99½	Pittsburgh	70½	69¾
Hudson	94¾	94½	Galena	93	93
Toledo	89½	89¾	Rock Island	91½	91½
Pacific Mail	169¾	169¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	102½	102¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

National	90	Shoe and Leather	99
Commerce	91	Corn Exchange	98
Ocean	84½	Continental	85
American Exchange	96	Commonwealth	78½
Hanover	85	Atlantic	65
Metropolitan	103½	New-York County	100
Market	90	Importers' & Traders.	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d s.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Erie firsts, '68	120	Lack. & W. Bonds	115
Erie thirds, '83	121	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	122
Erie fifths, '88	106½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	120
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Hud. firsts, '69	118	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	81
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	128	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	111
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	126	Gal. & Chi. 1sts extend.	117
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105½
T. H. & Alt. 1sts, pref.	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	110
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82½

There is no change in the rate or ease of supply in Money at 7 ₩ cent. among the Stock Brokers. Some of the old firms are having Money left with them, subject to call, at 6 ₩ cent., and the same houses are also enabled to borrow at 6 ₩ cent. on Government Securities and Treasury paper, which are rising in favor; a large amount of the current issue of 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of Indebtedness being absorbed by the New-England and New-York Country Banks. The following communication has been received by Messrs. Livermore, Clews, & Co., in reply to an inquiry whether these Certificates will be paid at maturity in legal money, with accrued interest in Coin:

Treasury Department, Feb. 10, 1863.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 7th inst., making inquiry in regard to the payment of certificates of indebtedness has been received.

The Secretary has decided that the interest on certificates of indebtedness is to be paid in coin, and the principal in legal currency of the United States at the time of their redemption. Very respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary Treasury.

Livermore, Clews, & Co., New-York.

Shepherd Knapp, Esq., was reelected President of the Mechanics' Bank, at the meeting of the Board of Directors this morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of United States tax, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 23d inst.

The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Companies in the past four years foot up as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Galena& Chicag.	$1,368,809	$1,466,230	$1,707,619	$1,735,942
Chicago & R. I.	854,006	1,148,316	1,263,227	1,342,353

The month of Jan. 1863, on the Galena and Chicago, gave $130,196 against $106,180 in January last year; the Chicago and Rock Island in the same time, $139,686, against $108,975.

The following is the comparative earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad in Jan.

1863	$35,049 85
1862	24,524 91
Increase	$10,524 94

We have been unable to follow, much less account, for the recent speculation and rise in Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares, from 37 up to 75 ₩ cent. The rise was the more remarkable as in anticipation of the release of the Road from its prolonged Receivership, but the movement seemed not the less vigorously sustained. Within a short time it has had additional speculative support on the promise or prospect of a good Dividend as early as June next. This very sanguine calculation is, of course, based upon the assumption that the property is very soon to be in the undisputed control of the stockholders, with all previous embarrassments removed and all settlements made in complete and in perfect good faith. The following memorandum from a correspondent well advised on the matter throws some doubt upon this result:

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, it seems, is not yet out of trouble. The suit at Cleveland, under which the present Receiver was appointed, is likely to be prolonged by a cross bill on the part of creditors, four-fifths of whom were induced by the Directors to compromise their claims against the road—some for 30 and some for 40 cents on the dollar—and take their pay in a fourth mortgage bonds—$1,200,000 of which the Court authorized to be issued for the purpose of paying off by compromise the whole unsecured debt of about $2,000,000. After compromising about four-fifths of these claims, the remaining fourth mortgages not used in compromise, it is alleged, were sold, largely below the present market value, and the cash thus realized *paid in full, principal and interest, to a dissenting—or, as rumor says, a favored—remnant* of unsecured creditors, under very suspicious circumstances. The proposition of the Board on which the compromises were made is set forth in the report of January, 1861, which offers as an inducement a pledge to apply the earnings of the road, above interest on the bonds, to a sinking fund for paying off $800,000 first mortgage bonds then overdue, and by that means strengthen the fourths to be paid in compromises. As soon, however, as the business of one extraordinary year puts some money into the Treasury, the Directors manage with a rare strategy, that would serve a good purpose just now if it could be transferred to the army, to sell off $800,000 of the thirds which had never before been issued, and which had been lost sight of, and thus pay off the firsts, in order for speculative purposes to make a forced dividend to stockholders who contributed nothing to the restoration of the road, and totally disregarding the pledge for the protection of the fourth mortgage bondholders who had borne the whole loss. As all the parties are still in Court, some rich developments may be looked for, and the credulous purchasers of the stock at high rates, in expectation of a dividend, will wake up *badly sold*. It is said the proceedings look to the appointment of a new Receiver, who is not in complicity with stockholding speculators.

The following dispatch was sent to-day to the President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Cleveland:

"There is a report here that the Court has granted an injunction restraining you from declaring a dividend, or using the finances of the Company. Please answer."

And the following answer was received:

"The report is not correct. There has been no movement of the kind, nor will there be."

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $333,663 27, (including $104,000 for Customs;) payments, $707,165 40; balance, $3,830,836 79.

Sale of Real Estate, Feb. 11, 1863.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

1 lot, southwest corner of New-av. and 124th-st., 25.5x100, $1,065.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 79 bbls. Ashes, 11,743 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 993 bags Corn Meal, 3,823 bushels Wheat, 3,990 bushels Corn, 1,080 bushels Rye, 2,711 bushels Barley, 12,070 bushels Oats, 1,818 bush. Malt, 7,224 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,424 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 511 bbls., including 366 bbls. Pots, and 145 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active, to-day, having been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bags, chiefly at 31½c.@32c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted up, to-day, to 92c.@92½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., being an advance, since yesterday, of 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb., but these high asking prices have checked operations, and sales have been confined to 700 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more freely offered, and purchased at $3 12½@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are selling freely, including No. 1 at $10 50@$11; No. 2 at $7 75@$9, and No. 3 at $4 87½@$5 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring have been in moderate demand at $3 50@$5 12½, ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are less plenty, and are in fair request at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 23c.@24½c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, and has declined again 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., closing irregularly. The reported sales since our last comprise 10,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$6 90; poor to choice extra State at $7@$7 60, chiefly at $7@$7 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 60, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$6 80
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 40	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 55	@10 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 700 bbls., at $7 30@$7 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 90@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is again 10c. ₩ bbl. cheaper; sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $7 05@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $4 10 for Jersey, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are a shade lower. Sales since our last, 42,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 60; White Western, at $1 82; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 60@$1 65; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 65; Milwaukee Club, at $1 48@$1 60; Chicago Spring, at $1 37@$1 50; Amber Jersey, at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, at about yesterday's rates. Sales since our last, 103,000 bushels, at 89c.@92c., for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for Eastern do.; 79c.@86c. for Unsound, and 95c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 72½c.@73½c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@77c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand, at $1 45@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in less demand at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been more sought after at advancing prices, including prime Buenos Ayres at 31c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 132,000, against 203,000 same time last year.

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, including Scotch at $38@$39, and No. 1 American at $34 50@$36 ₩ ton.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, and prices are well supported.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 900 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans, old and new crop, at 40c.@53c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Are salable and firm, including Cut at 5c., and Clinch at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork declined to $14 37½@$14 62½ for old Mess; $16 25@$16 37½ for new Mess, and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand, at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 750 boxes. Lard is heavy and cheaper; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at former rates; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited request, to-day, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

SALT—Is attracting more attention at essentially unchanged prices.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at former rates.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@12c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in very light supply and moderate request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. at 58c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; 2,800 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.@30s., by sailing vessel, and 50s.@60s. by steamer, ₩ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 257 tons, to Rio Janeiro, $4,000; a British brig, 140 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,200, part in gold; a British schooner, 157 tons, to Porto Rico, thence to St. Johns, N. F., $2,000 in gold; one, 149 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., Light Cull Staves, $1,850; a bark, 290 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 40c., Melado, 36c., and Molasses, $3@$3 50, under deck; a schooner, 209 tons, same voyage, supposed about same rates; a bark, 236 tons, to Lisbon, thence to Rio Grande, and back to the United States, Great Britain or the Continent; a brig, 247 tons, to Marseilles; a ship, 1,050 tons, hence from Boston to San Francisco; a bark, 358 tons, hence from Baltimore to River Platte, and back to New-York; an Olden. bark, 500 tons, to Matanzas, on terms we did not learn.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Feb. 14	Portland	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer Columbia	Feb. 12.
For Beaufort and Fort Royal	Steamer Mary Sanford	Feb. 14.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

20 People's Ins. Co.	$50	5 Equitable Ins. Co.	$35
10 New World Ins. Co.	50	67 East River F. Ins. Co.	50
10 Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Mercantile F. Ins. Co.	50
20 Am. Ex. Bank	100	20 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
22 Williamsburgh C. B'k	50	10 Wash. Marine Ins. Co.	100
10 Park Bank	100	20 Kings County Ins.	20
60 Goodhue Ins. Co.	100	20 Mec. & M'chants' Bk.	50
25 Commerce Ins. Co.	100	300 Cairo City Property	100
10 Bk. Commonwealth	100	10 Marine Bank	30

$100 Central Park 6 per cent. Stock.
$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Watertown and Mad. R. 2d mort. Bds.
$1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND SWISS COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Zachariah Jacques and Charles O'Connor, Executors, 31 valuable lots and Swiss cottage on St. Mary's and New-York avs., Clifton, Staten Island. The cottage is two-story frame, 50x35 feet, with a good cellar; has gas and water introduced, and the grounds are surrounded with ornamental shade trees. The lots average 25 feet front by 125 to 145 feet deep. This property is only eight minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, and three-quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York.

Also, a very desirable lot on 53d-st.; one lot south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 3d-av., 20x100 5 inches.

Maps at the office No. 8½ Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, COSTLY BRONZES, BISQUE FIGURES, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, SILVERWARE, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, sells THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. This sale embraces the entire house-furnishing articles, elegant works of art, &c., of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything desirable in a first-class residence. Over 600 yards of carpet, rich China cut-glass, cutlery, silverware, oak dining-room furniture, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Sale positive, rain or shine! Catalogue at house.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway.

A large stock of fine furniture, for account of whom it may concern, viz.: Parlor suites of various styles, library and reception suites, chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; etageres, work tables, canterberries, buffets, wardrobes, library and secretary book-cases, extension dining tables, hall furniture, lounges and chairs, &c.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF D. FANSHAW'S ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) to close the estate of Mr. D. Fanshaw, deceased, 79 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:

5th-av.—5 lots on 5th-av., corner 91st-st.—3 of them park lots.
41st-st.—1 lot on 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.
20th-st.—3 lots on 20th-st., corner 2d-av.
91st and 92d sts.—49 lots on 91st and 92d sts., between 2d and 3d avs.
104th-st.—6 lots on 104th-st., near 5th-av.
105th-av.—3 lots on 105th-st., near 5th-av.
106th-st.—6 lots on 106th-st., near 5th-av.
108th-st.—1 lot on 108th-st., near 4th-av.
The title is undoubted, and the sale will be absolute—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 5 or 7 years. Maps at auction room, No. 12 Pine-st.
By order of the Executors. WM. FORREST, ASA L. SHIPMAN.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

FRENCH CHURCH PROPERTY, CORNER FRANKLIN AND CHURCH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (if not previously disposed of at private sale): The valuable property of the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, on the southwesterly corner of Franklin and Church sts., being 85 feet in front on Franklin-st. and 100 feet on Church st. The attention of capitalists is called to this property, as affording a good opportunity for investment. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. Platt, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ELIGIBLY situated on Croton-avenue, in the village of Sing Sing, Westchester County, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The lot is 95 feet front and 140 feet deep, with an abundance of fruit; the house is 23 by 33 feet, with an addition adjoining 15 by 16 feet; two stories, with basement and attic, containing 14 rooms, all in fine condition; never-failing water on the premises. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. JAMES PINE, on the premises, or of J. H. PLATT, Auctioneer.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, plated ware, cutlery, looking-glasses, mattresses, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, in this City, a Partner or Agent. Good address, character and energy the only capital required. To a gentleman of good connection, and a large circle of acquaintance, a rare opportunity is offered. Address, by letter, (post-paid,) with real name and residence, W. H. W., Box No. 4,542 Post-office, New-York.

$3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale; open for sale till 15th inst. only; worth more than double; ill-health and business in another city reason for selling; is light, and pleasant and steadily increasing. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN A NUMBER of years with a large house in the jewelry business, and knows the trade, having some capital, would like to form a business connection with a manufacturing jeweler of good standing. Address, with real name, S., Box No. 3,563 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY DRUG business on Long Island; been established over ten years; yearly profits over $1,700; stock worth $2,000; store, $4,500; $4,000 in cash required. Address immediately, R. B. WILSON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$500.—A MAN WITH THE ABOVE AMOUNT to loan his employer, may secure a permanent situation, (salary $18 per week,) and ample security for the money. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,500 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 86 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 12th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS—TO MERCHANTS AND LADIES WHO BUY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.—The valuable stock of J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 606 Broadway, is now being sold less than cost prices to close the business. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

VALENTINES.

NO MORE ANTEDILUVIAN VALENTINES.
STRONG'S NOVELTIES.
Away with old worn out designs!
Down with hackneyed Valentines!
Go to Strong's whose pictures all
Are unique—original.
Poetry, by genius wrought,
Prose replete with tender thought,
Humor that might well delight
E'en a sour-faced anchorite,
And pictorial displays
That would Comus' self amaze,
Strong is offering on the shrine
Of Love's saint, Saint Valentine.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Lease, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. E. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 79 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,294 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.
WALLACK'S—Henriette.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Hearpoon—The Day After the Wedding—Afternoon and Evening.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 653 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary Seward has made a report to Congress, in which he explicitly denies ever having made any communication to the rebel authorities through M. Mercier, the French Minister. No person, he says, has been authorized to make any representations of any kind, on any subject, to the rebel authorities.

The news from Vicksburgh is interesting and important. It is to Saturday last. The ram *Queen of the West* had returned from her trip down the Mississippi below Vicksburgh, having made a most successful venture. She met three steamers loaded with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburgh, and succeeded in sinking them all. She took 56 prisoners—one of them a Colonel—and went near enough to Port Hudson, 230 miles below Vicksburgh, to draw the fire of the upper batteries there. We publish this morning the *official report of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, who commanded the Queen of the West* on her passage by the Vicksburgh batteries.

Gen. Grant's forces, we learn, are by no means idle. A naval expedition started, on Feb. 6, to find a passage through which boats may reach the Mississippi River below Vicksburgh. It is said there is a bayou leading from the lake to the river, thirty miles below Vicksburgh, which is navigable for boats at the present stage of water. Lake Providence is on the Louisiana side, above Young's Point, and is entered from the bend of the river known as Lake Providence Bend. The rebels are said to be engaged in iron-plating the steamboat *Vicksburgh* at the landing.

We have received files of Richmond and other rebel papers to the 9th inst., inclusive, from which we give extracts this morning. The Charlestonians are beginning to find out that the great naval victory, so much vaunted by Ingraham, does not, after all, amount to so much as they supposed. The officers of the British steamer *Cadmus* have enlightened them as to the facts of the case. The result is stated to be "much less substantial than supposed." A report has reached Richmond from Port Hudson that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been sunk by the rebel steamers *Alabama* and *Florida* and the *Harriet Lane*. This report is simply absurd, as the *Florida* is known to have been at Nassau, N. P., on the 30th ult.

It is rumored that the Left Grand Division (or rather the troops lately constituting it) of the Army of the Potomac, has received marching orders, and that it will soon embark on transports for Suffolk, Va., *via* Fortress Monroe. It is certain that Burnside's old corps, the Ninth, has already gone to that destination.

It appears by later reports from Yorktown, that the losses in the recent affair near that place, in which a detachment of our men was ambuscaded by the rebels, were not so heavy as at first reported. Considerably less than thirty is now the statement.

The Nashville *Union* publishes a list of the gentlemen who have "failed to walk up to the captain's office and settle," in the matter of the assessments laid by Gen. Johnson for the benefit of the poor of that city. There are $11,600 still in arrears, and the *Union* gives the delinquents the following hints: "We shall expect a return of the above sums by Tuesday, (February 10,) or some satisfactory reason for the delay, or some arrangement made that will effect the end. If such satisfaction is not given, the parties must expect a visit from authorities authorized to make the money."

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Simpson*, from Port Royal, dispatches were received from Admiral Dupont, announcing the capture, on the 21st of January, by the United States steamer *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commander W. D. Whiting, of the rebel schooner *Hetiwan*, in attempting to run the blockade at Charleston harbor. The vessel being unseaworthy, was left at Port Royal, and her cargo, consisting of 90 bales of cotton, was sent to New-York in the *Simpson*, in charge of Acting Master's Mate, E. M. Dimon, for adjudication.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, an adverse report was made from the Military Committee on the bill to construct a marine cable. The same Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York. The bill to amend the Fugitive Slave act was reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee. The bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security was passed. The bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota was passed. The bill to increase the number of Generals was debated but not acted upon. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves came up as the special order, but was postponed to give place to the Finance bill, which was debated until the adjournment. It was agreed that a vote should be taken at 1 o'clock to-day.

In the House, notice was given of a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal. A joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of our industrial interests at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. As it makes an appropriation of money, it was decided that it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the Minister from the United States of Colombia. It was to the effect that Congress had nothing to do with the matter; but Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who made the report, intimated that the Government was taking measures to recognize the Government of Mosquera. Bills were reported authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado to take the preliminary steps to admission into the Union. The bill incorporating the National Association for the relief of colored women and children, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn was reported favorably; also, the bill to extend the Chenango Canal. Among the bills introduced was one relative to the acknowledgment of legal instruments by persons in foreign countries. Consideration of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, as the special order, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and after debate it was ordered to a third reading. The bill confirming the acts of Gov. Morgan relative to the payment of bounties was also ordered to a third reading. A bill to protect the harbor of New-York against invasion was introduced by Mr. Murphy. It appropriates $500,000, to be reimbursed by the General Government.

In the Assembly, the Annual Appropriation bill was reported. It makes a military appropriation of $300,000. Among the bills noticed was one to provide for compensation to the Common Council of New-York. Another allows the Second-avenue Railroad Company to alter its route, and reduces the fares on the City Railroads. Another extends the right of suffrage to volunteers. A bill was introduced to provide for the election of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District at the next general election; another to authorize the Croton Board to acquire a title to the land north of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, for the extension of water works and building of reservoirs. It provides for the issue of bonds by the City to the amount of $200,000; another to provide for the election of City Inspector in New-York by the people, and another to remit militia fines. The concurrent resolutions complimentary to Gen. McClellan; and tendering him a reception at the State Capital, were then called up, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, which met in the *Assembly Chamber in Albany, yesterday afternoon, shows* the receipts of the year to be upward of $17,000, while the expenditures were upward of $13,000, including nearly $4,500 for premiums. Edward G. Faile, of Westchester, was chosen President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in Utica.

The Troy *Times* publishes a long list of improvements made in the "burnt district" of that city. During the past eight months about two hundred and forty buildings have been erected there, at a cost of nearly $[illegible]. The improvements elsewhere are estimated at $[illegible], making a grand total of $[illegible] expended for building in that city during the period named.

The testimony in the case of Dennis P. Sullivan, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Thomas Byrnes, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, was concluded yesterday, and the case will be summed up to-day by Ex-Recorder Smith for the prisoner, and by District-Attorney Hall for the people.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Adolphe Blank was placed on trial for grand larceny, in stealing $1,200 from the safe of his employer, Mr. Albert Dung, corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, in January last. The case was not finished at the adjournment of the Court.

The Fort Gansevoort property contest was before Justice Barnard at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, on the return of the order to the Comptroller to show cause why he did not comply with the resolutions of the Common Council in the matter. The matter was postponed until Tuesday next, on account of the absence of the Corporation Counsel. The same Justice, at the same branch of the Court, dismissed the sixty-one writs of *habeas corpus*, issued for the relief of the Fort Schuyler soldiers, on the ground of defects in the recitals of the writs, and for the reason that they should have been taken out in that district of the Supreme Court where Fort Schuyler is located.

The price of Gold Coin, late in the day yesterday, advanced rapidly, on various rumors from Washington and the South, to 156¾ ℔ cent., but finally settled down to 154¼, as against 153¾ on Tuesday night. Stocks were generally firm at the close of the day.

Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in yesterday; prices of the former declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., and of the latter, in some instances, 1c. ℔ bushel. Corn was more active at about former rates. Provisions were quiet; Pork, Lard, and Bacon were drooping. Rio Coffee and New Orleans Molasses were more sought after. Cotton was 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb., dearer, but less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco. Whisky was dull and lower. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 537 vessels of all classes in port.

Ignorance that will not be Enlightened.—Resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey yesterday, appointing five Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the Southern States will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union; and, if not, on what terms amicable relations under one Government can be restored. The third resolution of the series requests the President to furnish the Commissioners the necessary safeguards for their journey.

Leaving out of view all other considerations, New-Jersey might as well save herself the small *expense* of this mission. Within a very short time, almost every Confederate authority has expressed a positive and fixed opinion upon the points on which information is desired. Jeff. Davis' late message, and his recent speeches before the Legislature of Mississippi, and to various popular audiences, indicate *his* determination clearly enough—that under no circumstances whatever will he ever consent to live under the same Government as those whom he elegantly styled "Northern hyenas." The rebel Congress passes resolutions to the same effect every week or two; and even Mr. Foote's peace resolutions, introduced only a few days ago, stated the first preliminary to negotiations with the North to be the unqualified recognition of the independence of the rebel Confederacy. The Legislatures, of almost every Southern State make frequent declaration to the same effect; and even the Legislature of North Carolina, which is the only State accused in the South of Union proclivities, has just passed a series of resolutions purging itself of any thought of submitting to the old Union in any contingency, and vowing to fight for secession to the death.

"We have no right mode of dealing with the enemy," said John Van Buren, in his speech on Tuesday night, "except by taking the expression of the leading men as the sentiment of the enemy. What then," asked he, "is their view? That we must admit the independence of the South, and must concede that they have a right, when they choose, to secede from the Union?" It is not necessary to point to all the popular speeches, to all the newspapers, and to all unofficial declarations of every kind that reach us from the rebel States. They, like the official utterances, give forth but one sound. Under such circumstances, we do not see why New-Jersey should spend any money to find out the opinions of the South on the Union question.

In all this, we do not deny that there is Union sentiment in the South. There may be plenty of it. But does the New-Jersey Legislature propose to go South and enter into negotiations with that? If so, they will not, till the close of this war, see New-Jersey, or the outside of Castle Thunder—even with Mr. Lincoln's "safeguards" in their pockets.

The French Emperor's New Proposition.

It is extraordinary that a man of the practical sagacity of the French Emperor, and with a personal knowledge like his of the character of the American people, derived from a prolonged sojourn in our midst, should cling to the idea that he can be of some service in promoting peace between our Government and those in rebellion against it. There never was a completer hallucination. If one-third of France were in revolt against the government of Napoleon III., or one-third of England against the government of Queen Victoria, most assuredly neither of them would listen for an instant to any proffer by the Government of the United States of friendly offices, calculated to bring about an arrangement between the "belligerent" parties. Either of them would repel it, if not as an indignity, at least as an impertinence. But our case is immeasurably stronger than that. The question with us is not simply a question as to the national head, but as *to the national existence*. It is not simply whether this Republic shall be presided over by Abraham Lincoln, whose authority, to say the least, is quite as rightful as that of Napoleon the Emperor or Victoria the Queen, but far *beyond that—it is whether the Republic* itself shall exist. It is the same question as would arise in France or in England, were it attempted to detach a third part of their territory, and form it into an independent nation. Their present rulers might be deposed by revolution, as some of their past ones have been, without in anywise affecting the national life. This sort of revolutionary work is not to be compared in audacity or fatality with that other which would cut the nation in two. But if the European sovereigns would not at all abide *our* coming between them and revolutionists of the first kind, how can they imagine that we will abide *their* coming between us and revolutionists of the second? If they would never permit their dynastic lives to be put into negotiation, what sort of human beings must they take us to be in fancying that we can be made willing to let our very national life itself be put into negotiation?

The fact is, that Europe has never yet comprehended that we had any *vital* nationality whatever. It has never got rid of the old "rope of sand" notion. It has looked upon us as a mere aggregation of States, brought together and held together simply by present considerations of interest; and our early dissolution, as conflicting interests should increase, has always been regarded as one of the certainties of the future. Even de Tocqueville, who came nearer understanding us than did ever any other foreigner, considered the duration of the Union very improbable. He does not hesitate, in his *Democracy in America*, to use this emphatic language: "It appears to me unquestionable that if any portion of the Union seriously desired to separate itself from the other States, they would not be able, *nor indeed would they attempt, to prevent it*; and that the present Union will only last as long as the States which compose it *choose* to continue members of the Confederation." That has been the common impression all over Europe in respect to us; and there is no computing the absurd vagaries it has occasioned in Cabinets, in Parliamentary bodies, in the newspapers, and in social intercourse, whenever and wherever in Europe our case has been mooted. It was this which betrayed Earl Russell into the ridiculous assertion that this war was merely "a struggle for empire on the one side, and for independence on the other"—which disabled Lord Brougham from seeing anything this side of the water but "a whole people frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slaked by each other's slaughter,"—which has drawn from almost every public man and public journal in England the representation that our efforts were both unjustifiable and futile—and it is this which impels the French Emperor to persist, out of sheer good will, doubtless, in doing something to help Nationals and Confederates out of their unhappy predicament.

Now it is useless to argue with those people that the United States is a *nation*, possessed of every National attribute; instinct in every fibre with National life and spirit and susceptibility; inheriting traditions, protecting interests, and cherishing hopes that are transcended by those of no other nation on the face of the globe. We know it; they do not, and cannot. Time alone can enlighten them. Just as we have proved the falsity of the one thing which de Tocqueville thought "unquestionable," that when secession should be tried, we were not nation enough "to try to prevent it"—so shall we prove the falsity of the other, that we were not nation enough to be "able" to prevent it. It is the event alone that can convince Europe.

If, however, they, in Europe, do not choose to wait for time to teach them, but insist upon taking us in any manner under their guardianship, they cannot be too distinctly warned that their tuition will cost them dear. The undertaking will be resisted by every power and resource which belong to nations. There will be a putting forth of national energy, in comparison of which all that has yet been exhibited is but child's play. There will be war on a scale the world has not yet seen. What fortune or what doom it would bring the United States cannot be known; but this one thing is certain, that our antagonist would understand thoroughly before its conclusion that the United States is not a "rope of sand" at all, but every whit a Nation.

Of course, it is natural that France and England should be impatient to see this domestic conflict of ours ended. They suffer from it. But we cannot allow them on that account to trespass upon our sovereignty. It is to save that sovereignty that we are enduring sacrifices of life and blood and treasure, against which theirs weigh only as the dust of the balance. We do it because the necessity is upon us; because there is no alternative but National ruin. It is no action of ours that produces this suffering abroad; the cause lies in the rebellion alone. We can sympathize with that suffering, as our gifts attest, though we get precious little sympathy in return. Yet, England and France, both of them, and each of them, must take it for granted—even if they cannot understand it—that nothing they can do can shorten or mitigate this war. They can prolong it; they can aggravate it; they can extend it beyond our continent into every ocean, if they like. But that a favorable effect of any kind should be wrought upon it by any act of theirs, is just as impossible as that the United States should make itself the Belisarius of nations. This Republic is Cæsar yet.

Peace Movements—Proposed Independent State Action.

The Copperheads are fast getting into line. They of Indiana briskly follow those of New-Jersey and Illinois. In fact, they take the track with a little more fierceness. The others have as yet only asked for an armistice; these *demand* one, and threaten independent State action unless the Government complies. If the present Congress will not authorize a Convention of all the States, they present as *an alternative that Indiana, by her delegates,* will meet as many of the States, both Confederate and National, as will send delegates to Nashville, and proceed to make peace on their own responsibility.

We hail these movements with satisfaction, because they show unmistakably the essentially disloyal character of all opposition to the war. The strength of faction hitherto has been in its avoidance of all definite action and plans. It has devoted itself to general and indiscriminate fault-finding about the *conduct* of the war, rather than labored directly for its cessation. It has found its account in taking advantage of the popular feeling—unhappily too well founded—that the war has not been carried on with proper vigor and sound judgment. By continued clamor and intrigue, and the careful concealment of their real designs, they succeeded in securing anti-administration majorities in many of the Legislatures, which were elected in the Fall. Safe for the present, from the reach of the people they have betrayed, they lose no time, after the Legislatures have met, to bring out and push forward their reserved schemes. This has been done already in the three Legislatures which are deemed most manageable. The measures submitted vary just enough to avoid the appearance of their having been prepared in concert, while they all tend exactly to the same end—a suspension of hostilities and a peace with the rebels on any terms. This object is now made so patent that nobody can longer mistake it.

The revolutionary shape given by the Indiana resolutions is simply a little fuller development of the work in hand. It is a necessity; for it is certain that there can be no peace at present without a revolution. The Executive at Washington has neither the disposition nor the power to make peace. It is sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and can have no other dealings with the rebels than to fight them, or receive their unconditional submission. Congress has as little discretion. It can make laws under the Constitution, but aside from that it is powerless, so far as all definitive action is concerned. It can, indeed, if two-thirds of both Houses agree, *propose* amendments to the Constitution. But two-thirds will not agree to do any such thing; and even if they would, three-fourths of the States can never be brought to ratify its proposed amendments, which, under the Constitution, would be necessary to give them any force. Even were a convention called, the latter necessity would in like manner exist. Under the Constitution, there is no possible method of changing a syllable of it without the express acceptance and confirmation of three-fourths of the States. This concurrence cannot be gained. Even if the "Confederate States" would put their proclaimed independence in abeyance long enough to go into such a Convention, they would consent to no arrangement that did not confirm that independence; and it is just as certain that the Northern States generally would not peaceably grant such independence, or anything approaching it. As from the beginning of the rebellion, so now—war alone can settle it.

These plotters, if they would go on at all, have no alternative but to override all constitutional barriers, and trust entirely to independent State action, which, of course, must be irregular and revolutionary. It is thus that the leaders in Indiana propose to put their State in direct relations with the rebellion. Could they, in conjunction with their fellow-workers in Illinois, carry their measures, they undoubtedly might subject the National Government to great embarrassment. But it happens that the principle which these people would resort to is a two-edged weapon. If Indiana can refuse to sustain the Government at Washington, so can any part of Indiana refuse to sustain the government at Indianapolis. The latter act would be no more revolutionary than the former. The northern part of the State, which was mainly settled by Eastern men, is as much devoted to the Union as the southern part, settled mainly from the South, can, at the very worst, be devoted to the rebels. And just so of Illinois. The best portion of both the States will never consent to be chained to the chariot of the Confederacy. They will resist to blood, if need be, any legislative action designed to separate them, in any degree, from the old flag. It would be found that revolution *by* the State could not be carried through without revolution *in* the State. When it once came to that issue, there is not a man of these Northern minions of Jeff Davis that would dare confront it. So long as their legislative plans are confined to paper, they are bold enough; but the attempt to carry them out practically, would start a spirit from which they would shrink in dismay.

Of all the States in the Union, those between the Ohio River and the Lakes are the very ones least capable of that revolutionary resort—independent State action; for no other States have been in like manner settled from the two great opposing sections of the country. It would be in effect nothing less than suicide for either Illinois, Indiana or Ohio to attempt to change their present Federal relations. It would inevitably plunge them into deadly civil war; and it could never succeed in the end except at the cost of the dismemberment of each. In the opposite affinities and mutual jealousies of the northern and southern portions of these three great States, the Union has in fact an additional guarantee that none of them will "shoot madly from their spheres." States of a homogeneous population like Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, could far more easily do it; but even Virginia, with a population far less divided in lineage and association, could not accomplish it without a damaging division of her territory. To the three Western States, constituted as they are, it would bring absolute self-destruction.

We are in no dread of these legislative movements. It, in fact, rather gives us satisfaction to see them. While they can never *succeed, they are yet palpable proofs* of the treacherous spirit and treasonable intent of the politicians who have been so busy in stimulating disaffection. The people need just such evidences that this disaffection was only meant to be preparative for revolution. Everybody, in fact, may now understand better than before that the only safety is in adhering faithfully to the war policy; and in laboring rather to incite the Administration to redoubled effort than to weaken its arm, or chill its spirit. The near affinity of Faction with Treason is made plainer than ever.

Mr. Seward and the Senate.—It will be seen that Secretary Seward has furnished to the President, who has transmitted to the Senate, a very explicit, specific, and decisive answer to the resolution of that body, alleging that he had held, through M. Mercier, communication with the rebel authorities in Richmond. The Senatorial allegation against Mr. Seward was based upon a very unjust misconstruction of a passage in a dispatch of M. Mercier to the French Government, which we published on the 6th inst. Why the Senate should have taken up the matter, and given it the shape of a direct charge, it is difficult, or perhaps not so difficult, to tell. But we should think the Secretary's reply would prevent a repetition of such shameful assaults in the future. Speaking evil falsely against authorities has attained such a fearful extent as nearly to break down the confidence of the country in every one of its rulers. Senators have been convicted of it twice, and each time in reference to the same functionary, within a few weeks. Let them avoid it altogether in the future, if they would retain the respect of the country themselves.

How Did the Rebels Get the News?—It seems that the rebels not only have preliminary knowledge of all military movements in the North, but of all political schemes. A fortnight ago there was quite a little flurry in Richmond and in the Confederate Congress over the intelligence that Commissioners from several Northern Legislatures had arrived there to treat with the rebels. No proposition of this kind had yet been made in any Northern Legislature, and the Northern public had no knowledge that any such plan had been projected. Yet it seems the rebel news was only a short time in advance of the fact, or at least the suggestion of it. Since then, resolutions to send Commissioners to Richmond have been introduced in one State Legislature, and the same thing has been strongly urged in two others. We presume that the rebels must have had knowledge that the plan would positively be adopted, for the foreshadowings of Northern devices in Richmond usually turn out accurate. The question is, whether Mr. James Smith, of Newark, who introduced the resolutions into the New-Jersey Legislature, and the copperheads who have broached the subject in the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois, have been in secret correspondence with the rebel authorities upon the subject.

Restoration of an Officer.—We learn from Washington that the President has restored to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Major H. W. Benham, of the Engineer Corps of the army, and has assigned him to a command in Gen. Hooker's army. Gen. Benham is an officer of excellent judgment and high efficiency. His deprival of rank was in consequence of his having, as was alleged, fought the battle on James Island, near Charleston, in June last, contrary to orders, and at the great disadvantage of assailing the enemy in an impregnable position. Against these representations, Gen. Benham has strenuously remonstrated, declaring that the movement was within the line of his orders, and was undertaken upon the fullest information that the enemy's position was entirely assailable; and these assertions have been sustained by his colleagues and by the Colonels of the regiments under his command.

The President was recently induced to submit the case to the Judge Advocate-General of the army, Col. Holt, for his opinion. After a full examination of all charges, Col. Holt has brought in his report, entirely exonerating Gen. Benham from every allegation, and the President has accordingly restored him to his former rank.

—A telegraph line is in course of construction from Cairo to Nashville. A cable will be laid across the river at Cairo, and direct communication with Nashville established.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

THE PROGRAMME OF INTERVENTION.

Revelations of the Emperor's Personal Press.

AN ATTACK ON GEN. BUTLER.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The Bonapartist journal, *La Nation*, which was founded in view of the approaching election for Deputies, and which gives us, therefore, the ideas supposed by the people at the Tuileries best calculated to insure the election of candidates devoted to the Imperial policy, continues to develop its shameless and unprincipled arguments in favor of a forced violation of the blockade of the Southern ports. Admitting that the Emperor does not, in fact, seriously contemplate a forced opening of the cotton ports, for it would be difficult to admit a policy so utterly idiotic, this conduct of the French Government, with the journals it directly controls, constitutes so flagrant and offensive a violation of good faith between one friendly Government and another as to merit some sort of official notice. For even if it be but an election manœuvre, the effect of it in France is to alienate the sympathies of the people from their ancient friends and allies, and *to prepare their minds for any future hostile policy which the Emperor may conceive in America.* Thus it is general understood in the public that the *Nation* represents the personal policy of the Emperor, and it is for this reason that I again give you extracts from that paper. The following is the closing paragraph from a long article on the cotton question in Saturday's number:

"The definitive solution of the question," says this paper, "will be effected by one of the three means which we have already indicated, to wit: An agreement between France and the Powers of Europe to force the acceptance of a mediation; to operate, if necessary, an intervention in common; and, finally, in case of objection on the part of England or the other Powers, to go straight at the blockade ourselves. There are people over there who have cotton, and who desire to sell it; let us present ourselves as purchasers, and if any one pretends to bar our passage, let us pass by aid of the cannon. As we said yesterday, we do not know, all things considered, any prouder or more prompt expedient than this: any one, in other words, more worthy of France."

The following violent attack on the late commander at New-Orleans, is from *La Nation*, of yesterday, is printed in big type for the purpose of giving it an official air in the eyes of the French public, and is signed in full, thus: "Granier de Cassagnac, Deputy in the Legislative Corps:"

"Whatever may have been, or shall be, in Europe and America, the opinions expressed on the causes, the effects, and the agencies of the war in the United States, there is one man of that war on whom has settled a sorrowful and formidable unanimity of sentiments, and that man is Gen. Butler. A lawyer by profession, a General by hazard, Butler only counts in his term of service one battle, that of Big Bethel, and that one he lost. Judged by his Government incapable of conquering men, he was sent to New-Orleans to insult women. A sort of Jeffreys in plumes, or a Laubardemont in epaulettes, he has rummaged elbow-deep in that sack of malice, of deception and of subtlety known as the Anglo-Saxon code of morality; he has drawn from it the exile of individuals, the confiscation of property, the forgetfulness of modesty, the provocation of families, the outrage of Consuls, until at last, uneasy about the opinion of Europe, and weakened by the excesses of an agent who seemed charged with the duty of excusing the Secessionists in the eyes of history, the Government of Washington was compelled to send him by the hand of Gen. Banks, and under a sealed envelope, his dismissal.

And, as if fortune desired to prevent men from forgetting that she is always full of caprices, to this Pro-Consul appreciated by one of the leading English Ministers in terms too repugnant for us to be willing to repeat, who has had the hatred of his enemies without having had the esteem of his patrons or of his countrymen, she has provided apologists, and these apologists are the writers of the *Journal des Débats*.

Butler would not have found apologists at New-York, where the journals published formerly a letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in which it was declared that the wrongs of the Pro-Consul toward New-Orleans surpassed those of New-Orleans toward the Union.

He could not have found apologists at New-Orleans, neither among the population nor among his colleagues.

The population of New-Orleans had read in the *Delta*, the official paper of Butler, on the 18th of June, 1862, his reply to the just and noble reclamation of the European Consuls, protesting against the famous General Order No. 41, which pretended to make of all the members of the foreign colony so many spies, ranged, under oath, under the orders of the Federal police. There is no private individual who would tolerate the half of the sarcasms and the insults accumulated, especially against the French citizens, in this coarse document; in order to suffer it, it required all the dignity of governments placed in a sphere where such things can never mount.

Among the collaborators of Butler, the fact is of public notoriety at New-Orleans, not a single one can be cited, neither Admiral Farragut, nor Gen. Phelps, nor Gen. Weitzel, nor Gen. Shepley, who has not made himself publicly his censor, almost his judge; and if, after having stricken, the Government of Washington decides to judge, the future will bring out the results of the investigations which it has charged Gen. Banks to make.

Recalled by a sealed order, of which he ignored the contents half an hour before its reception, the General *of hazard*, as he was called to his face by the Spanish Consul, would be much surprised if, in a few days he should read in the *Journal des Débats that his army was the only one which had lived on its resources.* He would naturally conclude that they were ignorant at Paris of his General Order No. 91, dated 9th November, 1862, pronouncing the confiscation of the magnificent District of Lafourche, which is for Louisiana that which was *for St. Domingo* the quarter of the Cape, or *for Guadaloupe* the Grand-Terre; also the order to Judge Bell, to Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, and to Capt. Fuller, Provost-Marshal of the District, to deliver to the officers, against their receipts, *everything which the army of the United States might need.*

The surprise of Butler will not be less when he reads in the *Journal des Débats* that *his army has gained a decisive triumph*; it will teach him that they did not know in France that in arriving before New-Orleans and before Baton Rouge, the peaceable inhabitants had confided these cities to his loyalty; that all the efforts of his naval and land forces had failed before Vicksburgh, and that the troops of Gen. Banks had precisely undertaken in Louisiana that which those of his predecessor had failed to accomplish.

And if, by impossible, Butler thought that in saving New-Orleans, where an unexpected revocation struck him, he has had the dignity which the *Journal des Débats* accords him, this dignity would protest against a panegyric proceeding from a nation he has the most outraged."

The reader will naturally ask himself, in read-

ing these violent diatribes of the Bonapartist Press, what can be their object, for that they form a programme and are based upon a superior order, there can be no doubt. Do they foreshadow an intervention, or are they only an election manœuvre—and, if the latter, what is their *rationale*?

The indications are to-day, that they are an election manœuvre, and their *rationale* is that the Government hopes by disgusting the electors of France with every thing that pertains to the great Republic, to win over votes from the republican candidates to their own. I do not say, however, that under this there does not exist a desire to intervene, if the occasion should present itself by any further defeats of the Northern army, or by any well-declared anti-war sentiments of the Democratic party; these malignant and lying attacks of the Governmental journals will serve the double purpose of also preparing the French people for such a policy if necessary.

The diplomatic correspondence for the year shows how constantly and persistently the French Government has been trying to meddle in our affairs, and if the unpublished correspondence could be seen by the public, this fact would become much more apparent than it now is. The fact is they have treated us somewhat as they would the people of Madagascar, or some other of those distant nations who look to France for their civilization and protection. The French Government looks upon Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet as half imbeciles, with whom it can do about as it pleases. The American Minister at Paris, who has frequent interviews with the Government, and who is courteous *but firm* in the defence of the dignity of his Government, they have treated, as the correspondence shows, with much greater deference than they have the Government at Washington. In the general order of ideas, the French Government has acted very much as do individuals in France: no matter how often a man tramps on your toes, if he always takes off his hat and politely asks your pardon. They persistently meddle with your affairs, and think it is a sufficient excuse if they keep extended toward you all the time the hand of friendship.

With this general disposition to intermeddling on the part of the French Government, it was not to be expected that they would remain satisfied after the defeat of their tri-partite armistice scheme, and we now learn that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, burning for diplomatic honors, has conceived a new one, from which he hopes the grandest results. The report of this scheme came to my ears several days ago, but not in a sufficiently positive form to warrant publicity. The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, however, publishes a semi-official puff of such a scheme as that which it is reported M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS has sent to M. MERCIER, and I may therefore assume that the report is correct. This scheme is a proposition from the French Government to Mr. LINCOLN and to JEFF. DAVIS to appoint Commissioners from each side to meet and try to agree upon a basis of reunion or peaceable separation, *but without an armistice*,—that is to say, the war to continue, if the two sides so desire, during the deliberations of the Peace Commissioners.

Thus the French Government hopes that, if it shall not gain the credit of accomplishing, in the eyes of the astonished world, a brilliant diplomatic *coup*—in other words, if its "Commissioner plan" should not be accepted by the belligerent parties, it will at least have succeeded in occupying the minds of the French people, and of convincing them that it is doing everything in its power to bring the war, which is depriving so many of them of their labor, to a close.

The following list of vessels are about to sail to Mexico with reinforcements for Gen. FOREY: The *Turenne*, the *Jean-Bart*, the *Rhone*, the *Eure*, the *St. Louis*, and the *Finistère*. There is a good deal of uneasiness felt just now about the pro[illegible] of the expedition. MALAKOFF.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Important Peace Resolutions—Commissioners to Proceed to Richmond, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

Assemblyman JAMES SMITH, of Newark, to-day introduced into the House the following important resolutions, which are preceded by a long preamble:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey:

1. That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, John S. Darcy and Moses Bigelow be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond, and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and, if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Federal Government can be restored between them and the other States.

2. That we invite the coöperation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created.

3. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to furnish to the said Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

The above are an *olla-podrida* of all the various sets of resolutions which have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and are therefore supposed to contain something to suit every shade of Democracy. The mover of the resolutions is well known in Newark as a strong sympathizer with the South, and it is not strange that the Commissioners named should be, without a notable exception, men of questionable patriotism. The efforts of the New-Jersey copperheads are most persistent, and they evidently mean to crowd something like a peace proposition through the Legislature. It is not probable, however, any definite action committing the party will be taken before the election of a United States Senator.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

We have had a great day on war and other resolutions.

In the Senate, Mr. BUCKLEY presented a series of resolutions and a remonstrance from Bergen County against Mr. HOLSMAN's peace resolutions. First—As the war has been inaugurated by the States in rebellion, the proposition for peace should first come from them. Second—While they are anxious for peace, they are opposed to the cessation of hostilities until the rebels lay down their arms, and assume the obligations and rights they have broken and forfeited. Third—The nearest way to an honorable peace is through a vigorous prosecution of the war. Fourth—They ask not to be disgraced by the passage of the resolutions of Senator HOLSMAN.

Mr. LUDLOW, of Cumberland, offered another series of resolutions regretting the opposition to the Government and the sympathizers with President LINCOLN in his efforts to arrest the uprising of the Southern States against the Government of the people, and extend to him support in all measures to put down the rebellion. We hold *him* as an enemy who, in this hour of difficulty, offers factious opposition to the constituted authorities. We oppose all propositions for peace, a cessation of hostilities, or any compromise, until the rebels first lay down their arms. We hold the State Rights doctrine of the Calhoun school as destructive of the Constitution. The resolutions also return the thanks of the State to the New-Jersey soldiers.

Mr. BATEMAN, of Cumberland, offered a *series of resolutions pledging the support of this State* to the Government in putting down the rebellion; and as WASHINGTON and JACKSON both employed negro soldiers, they commend President LINCOLN for doing the same.

Mr. SMITH offered resolutions of a peace character. [They are given in the letter above.]

Mr. SCOVELL, of Camden, also offered a series of resolutions. The preamble sets forth the permanent character of the Government; that it does not contain provisions for its own dissolution, but intends to continue as a mighty fabric capable of resisting the slow decay of time; that no States possess the power to secede, on the ground of any sovereignty.

The preamble further refers to the bravery of our troops, and the promptness with which we have responded to the calls of the country, showing the affection the people entertain for our form of Government, and since the discovery of recent combinations and conspiracies in four Northern States, having for their object the cessation of hostilities, and the purchase of peace at the price of national honor; therefore,

Resolved, That while relying on no temporary expedients, no political combinations, we feel that we are bound to the Union by indissoluble ties, and will cheerfully share its fate and future, ready to perform an appropriate part in its preservation, whenever or wherever occasion may call.

Secondly, it regards the men who embarrassing the Government and discouraging our soldiers as the most skillful architects of ruin the world ever produced, who proclaim to the world that the great experiment of Representative Government has failed.

Third, that as an act of justice to our dead who have fallen on the side of law and liberty; as a duty we owe the brave men who in the field sustain untarnished the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, we appoint Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Major.-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE and HENRY W. GREEN, Chancellor of New-Jersey Commissioners to proceed to Washington with instructions to urge upon the President of the United States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out the rebellion against the Constitution and the Union, and if need be, to call upon the people to come to the rescue of an imperiled and suffering nation.

All these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A caucus is now holding to agree what policy shall be adopted in the midst of these conflicting views.

Peace Movement in Indiana.

The following joint resolutions have been introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives by Mr. BROWN, of Wells County:

Whereas, We believe that the following language: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you," embodies great truths and wisdom; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it is the imperative duty of the Chief Executive of the nation to proclaim, and we, therefore, for and in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, demand the establishment, as soon as practicable, of an armistice, to the end that a Convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to labor to provide, and in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, we demand that the present Congress shall provide, for a Convention of all the States, to be holden at some suitable point, at the earliest practicable period, with a view to the restoration of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for such Convention, we hereby, in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, invite each and every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana, in Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday, it being the 1st day of June, 1863, each of said States to send as many delegates to said Convention as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, according to the census of 1860.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying out, on the part of the State of Indiana, the object set forth in the two last foregoing resolutions, there shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, 1863, in the usual places of holding elections, thirteen delegates from the State at large, to represent Indiana in said Convention at Nashville, Tenn., unless the present Congress shall provide for a Convention, as in the second of these resolutions designed, in which case said delegates shall represent Indiana in such Convention. And the election of said delegates shall be certified to by the Governor of the State, and the commissions shall issue to them in the manner, as nearly as the same may be practicable, provided by sections 44 and 45 of the act regulating general elections; and further, in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for a Convention as designed in the second of these resolutions, said delegates shall be entitled to a per diem of $5 during their attendance upon said Convention at Nashville, and a mileage at the rate of five cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from said Convention, which per diem and mileage shall be drawn from the State Treasury upon the warrant of the Auditor of the State, issued to the Treasurer of the State, upon a certificate of service from the presiding officer of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State transmit, or cause to be transmitted, a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the Governors and Legislatures of each and all the States in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States.

Naval Affairs.

NEW OCEAN IRON-CLADS TO BE BUILT.

In a few days proposals will be issued for the construction of three enormous ocean iron-clad men-of-war, similar to the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, now in course of construction in this neighborhood. They will be over 400 feet long, and much more formidable than either the *Warrior* or *Gloire*. The iron armor on the turrets will be no less than two feet thick, and the outside bow, which will be of iron, will be as sharp as the blade of a knife. The battery will surpass anything hitherto conceived. If present indications can be relied on, ordnance people will be able to cast a 20-inch gun, which can discharge a half ton weight of iron at a single shot. Two or more of these will be on board. As the crushing force of a 450-pound ball is 900 tons, the effect of the future ammunition may be imagined. New-York being the only place where work of such magnitude could be performed, it is safe to say that some of our constructors will have the new craft on the stocks before July. Such vessels cannot, however, be built in less than a year.

MAN-OF-WAR TO BE LAUNCHED.

The double-bowed, paddle-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*, will be launched at Boston Navy-yard on Tuesday next. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She rates with the *Jassamine* and *Mendota* already afloat, and with the seventeen others yet to be launched.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Sabine.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Commodore CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, from Porto Praya, (C. D. V.,) in 41 days, arrived yesterday. She left New-London Nov. 3, in search of the *Alabama*; arrived at the Azores Nov. 28; sailed thence Dec. 2, and arrived at Cape de Verdes 23d December, and left there Jan. 2. Has been absent 100 days, cruising 93 days, and has sailed 10,000 miles. The following is her list of Officers:

Commodore CADWALLADER RINGGOLD. Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. W. Kelly; Paymaster, J. George Harris; Surgeon, J. J. Abernethey; Captain Marines, Charles Heywood; Acting Masters, John Ewer, L. H. Beattie, Wm. R. Hathaway, Dudley E. Taylor; Acting Ensign, E. Broom, Jr.; Lieutenant Marines, Wm. B. Remsey; Assistant Surgeon, John F. Luck; Paymaster's Clerk, Frank Orme; Acting Master's Mates, Leverett H. White, Henry M. Noe, B. W. McKeever, James Courtney, James P. Sturgis, Charley A. Thorne; Acting Boatswain, Richard Robinson; Gunner, Geo. E. Beacham; Carpenter, Wm. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, George E. Bostrom; Surgeons Steward, Edward Blake; Paymaster's Steward, Robert E. Conner; Yeoman, Jas. W. Dickson.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Those Who Suffer from Nervous Irritation, itching, uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and cleanse the blood. *Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the* health and the constitutional vigor will return.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, sure to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

IOAHE .... IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Something New.—WHITE & MOORE'S celebrated Malt Coffee—not rye—the best substitute in market for old Government Java. For sale at the Depot, No. 73 Cortlandt-st., by F. W. MOFFATT, Sole Agent for the Manufacturers. All orders promptly attended to.

The Fanshaw Estate To-Day.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell TO-DAY, (12th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable real estate of the late D. Fanshaw, under the direction of the executors. Said property consists of 79 building lots, situated on various streets and avenues, in the upper part of the City, as shown on diagrams prepared for the sale. Some of the lots are on Central Park, 3d-av. and in other choice locations. The title is perfect, and the sale will be unreserved, to close the estate.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

DALTON—COLBURN.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, Feb. 7, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, Army of the Potomac, and SARAH HORTON, youngest daughter of the late Warren Colburn.

GARRISON—TAYLOR.—In the Highlands, (Garrison, N. Y.,) at St. Philip's Church, by Rev. C. F. Hoffman, assisted by Rev. Messrs. A. H. Partridge and James A. Upjohn, WILLIAM D. GARRISON, of Garrison, and Mrs. EMMA L. TAYLOR, of New-York City.

☞ English, Illinois and Maine papers please copy.

MASON—GILLMUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. OSCAR G. MASON and Miss LIZZIE T. GILLMUR, daughter of David Gillmur, all of this City.

MCCREARY—RYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. A. Spafard, WILLIAM R. MCCREARY and M. LOUISA, daughter of James Ryan, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PARKER—BEGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Lieut. S. B. PARKER, of Springfield, Mass., and ADDIE, youngest daughter of Robert Beggs, Esq., of this City.

ROBERTS—RICH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, WARREN J. ROBERTS and LILLA, daughter of G. Rich, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITHERS—LAWSON.—At the United States Consulate in Smyrna, Turkey, by Rev. William B. Lewis, at the English Episcopal Chapel, ENOCH JOYCE SMITHERS, Esq., U. S. Consul at the island of Scio, and Miss CHARLOTTE AMELIA LAWSON, from Smyrna.

☞ Delaware State *Journal* and Delaware *Republican*, (Wilmington, Del.,) please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, relict of David Brown, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Martha Lowerre, No. 59 Hester-st.

BELCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THEODORE M. BELCHER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in Clinton-st., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BABCOCK.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

BERMEYER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, at White Oak Church Hospital, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, CLAUDIUS A. BERMEYER, a member of Co. A, First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, with which he participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hills, second battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburgh, aged 24 years.

His remains have been brought home, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Camden and Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at his residence, of disease of the heart, DAVID COLEMAN, aged 54 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Charlton-st., on Thursday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the Rectory of St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral service will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The clergy are requested to meet in the chapel adjoining the church, at 12½ o'clock.

DURKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANNE VAN NESS, widow of the late J. Durkee, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of the late Gen. David Van Ness, of Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, Ellsworth F. Maltby, No. 134 South Oxford-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, A. CATHARINE, widow of Jared Day, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Waverly-place, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

DEFOREST.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM L. DEFOREST, aged 27 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Isaac DeForest, in Fairfield, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at her residence, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock.

HORWITZ.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, HERMAN HORWITZ, a native of Germany, aged 40 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

HICKCOX.—In Albany, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, suddenly, at his residence, HAMLET H. HICKCOX, aged 73 years.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her parents, No. 678 Washington-st., after a short but severe illness, IDA MARIA, only daughter of Clark and Maria Knapp, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead, a harp within my hand,
There right before my Savior, so glorious and so bright,
I'll make the sweetest music, and praise him day and night.

Her remains will be taken to Westchester County, for interment, this morning.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Paterson papers please copy.

MARONEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MARONEY, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 29th-st., on Friday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, CHARLES MITCHELL, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, John McNiell, No. 47 Barrow-st., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, RACHEL, widow of Daniel C. Nichols, formerly of this City.

REED.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, SARAH CURTISS, infant daughter of Edgar and Sarah C. Reed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Brevoort-place, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROCKWELL.—Killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sergeant GEORGE S. ROCKWELL, son of S. D. Rockwell, of Yonkers, N. Y., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—After a few days sickness, of scarlet fever, FANNY, the only child of Wm. and Eliza Wheeler, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of No Surrender Lodge No. 19, A. P. A., and Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Mission Church, East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock M.

WARNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARIA WARNER, widow of the late Wm. Warner, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Campbell, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 71.—Feb. 11, 1863.

40, 73, 71, 24, 36, 7, 16, 34, 2, 6, 56, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 72.—Feb. 11, 1863.

64, 66, 3, 23, 37, 19, 58, 15, 54, 49, 50, 6, 32.

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S. T.—1860—X.

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THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK

Is out THIS MORNING, opening with a careful exposition of the

"FAITH AND ORDER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH," by

REV. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Editor of the *Church Journal.*

"LIBERTY AND LOYALTY,"

BY

HORACE GREELEY;

An article pat to the times.

"EVENING HOURS,"

And How to Make the Best Use of them; by

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

A suggestion as to what to do with the

"SUFFERING LANCASHIRE WORKMEN,"

BY

RICHARD HILDRETH.

A pleasing

"PICTURE OF WESTERN LIFE,"

BY

MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND.

The editorial page opens with an article on

"THURLOW WEED,"

BY

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

And contains several other articles of special interest this week, including a biographical and critical sketch of

"HORACE VERNET,"

the distinguished French Painter.

The Commercial Department discusses the present

GOLD SPECULATIONS,

And gives, in an elaborate article, a careful statement of many reasons why, commercially speaking, the West will not secede from the East to join the South.

THE INDEPENDENT contains every week an Editorial Page, which, to say the least, nobody complains of as being behind the times; also, a carefully digested History of the War, and of Congress; a comprehensive summary of Religious Intelligence, including all Denominations; a Commercial and Financial Department, to which special attention is given; a page of Family Reading, attractive to both young and old; together with a great variety of miscellaneous reading from well-known and able pens.

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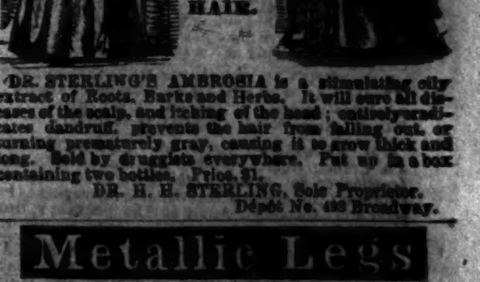

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a private family as plain cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who can give most respectable City references. Apply at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants a few more customers, to go out by the day, week or month; also, work taken in the house. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as housemaid, or to do general housework. Inquire No. 173 West 22d-st., top floor; call for two days. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very respectable German girl wants a situation to do general housework, in the country or City. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL DESIRES a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; good City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent laundress and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 28th st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED American woman, 30 years old, wants a situation as lady's maid, to go with a family to California; or in the City, as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging to the sick, and can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand, or would go out by the day to do family sewing; has lived in first-class families, and would prefer to take an infant from its birth in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and good at embroidery; will be willing to assist at chamberwork; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning dresses, and do family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 309 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant woman; understands the use of a sewing machine and can do fine sewing; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she has lived.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand or bottle; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse; has got no other cares; good references given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, with a breast of milk four days old, wants a baby to wetnurse at her own residence, No. 115 West 28th-st., Room No. 1. Inquire until suited.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE French woman desires a situation as seamstress, dressmaker, &c., or would take the charge of one or two children; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at The Servant's Institute, No. 207 6th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young woman; is a competent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or would do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, in a small, private family; is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wishes a situation with a respectable family as waitress or chambermaid; can give good City reference; can be seen at No. 123 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MADE TO ORDER.—All kinds of family sewing neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 1?? East 3?d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as chambermaid, who perfectly understands her business; or would go as laundress; can give good references. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house or hotel; has good City references. Call at No. 163 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing in a first-class family; recommendations, verbal or in writing. Inquire, for three days only, at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of *growing children. Call at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.*, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 181 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has got good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or take care of children. Call at No. 89 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a small family at her own residence; can give satisfactory references, if required; can be seen at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and laundresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STRICTLY temperate Englishman, a situation in a gentleman's family; is an experienced servant in all its branches; thoroughly understands the treatment and management of both carriage and hunting horses, harness and carriages; has been brought up to it from a child; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in Europe and in this country and City; can take charge of a dinner; is a good waiter; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; will be found an honest, industrious and trustworthy man; will go to any part of the United States; best of City and country references. Call or address, till engaged, JOHN NEWBOALD, No. 105 2d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of city and country reference. Can be seen, or address to P. H., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, in the above capacity, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. R., coachman, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 85 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, just arrived from Europe, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommended. Apply at the private stable, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married man, (Protestant,) as gardener, who understands the culture and management of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. F., New-Utrecht Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man, who understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; good reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, English; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at A. Reid's seed store, No. 507 Broadway.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a wholesale or retail grocery store, by a man 12 years in the business; has the best of reference, and can speak German fluently. Address for two days J. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, BY A sober, industrious Protestant man, as porter in a store or otherwise; he is a good penman and figurer, and not afraid of any kind of work. Salary no object. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 204 Times Office, this day and to-morrow.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities; he can refer to his last employer. Call at Mr. REED'S seed store, No. 507 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a good-dispositioned willing and competent Irish Catholic girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she must understand her duties, and be able to do plain sewing; to a good girl, a permanent home, with good wages, will be given. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st., corner of Middagh, Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., Brooklyn.

A CURLING HAIR SPINNER.—WANTED, a spinner for curling hair. Apply to GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a middle-aged Protestant woman as child's nurse and seamstress; a Scotch, French or German woman preferred; must have City references. Apply at No. 163 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Scotch or English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; must have good references. Apply at No. 159 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 11 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; must be a Protestant, and willing to take charge of two little girls, 9 and 11 years old. Apply at No. 52 West 28th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 5th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD, 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, as errand boy, &c.; to make himself generally useful; one having a knowledge of horses preferred. Address MARTIN, Box No. 166 Times Office.

A LAD.—WANTED, A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD, 16 to 18 years of age, in a store; must be a good writer and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No 61 Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a good girl, to do general housework. A suitable one will be favorably dealt with. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

A PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man wanted, as delivery porter; must be quick and active, and in every way reliable. Apply, with references, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths—wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships, short voyages, will apply only at No 116 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry. W. H. WHITING, Agent.

WANTED—A MAN FOR SECOND WAITER AND footman; must bring good City references. Apply, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 36th-st.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN BOY, POSITIVELY NOT over seventeen years of age, is wanted as page and attendant to a lady and gentleman visiting Europe; none except those acting upon their own responsibility need answer. Address, for two days only, C. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A CASH BOY WANTED—ABOUT 13 YEARS of age. Apply at the dry goods store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE PERSONNE PARLANT le Français correctement pour coudre et pour aider avec les enfans; inutile de se présenter sans de bonnes recommandations. S'addresser entre 10 heures et midi, au No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square.

UNE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE UNE PLACE POUR soigner un petit enfant, et blanchir la mousseline. S'adresser No. 214 East 5th-st., troisième étage, chambre No. 16.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.
Can only be seen by a permit from
[851] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole, will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

TO LET—FOR A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE, or to a private family, a large house, just remodeled, situated on the Orange Mountain road, two minutes' walk from depot of Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from the City. Also, a small, plainly furnished cottage, stable attached, with one acre of land. Apply at No. 297 4th-st., near the Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET.—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 57 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 128 West 48th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; a beautiful street and good situation. Rent, $700. A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 394 Hudson-st., 25 feet front, 90 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store, well adapted for that or any manufacturing business needing room. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 5 3D-st., near the Bowery. Size of house, 25 by 45, two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar. Will be rented for one or more years. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., or at No. 36 3d-st., before 8 o'clock A. M. or after 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 38th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 294 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 66 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 83 Walker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 106 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story and basement house corner of Clark and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences, and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military, and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS, HEALTHFUL EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.—Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. E. PLUMB.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS devoted several years to the business of instruction, and who is possessed of the most flattering testimonials as to her ability and success as a teacher, would be pleased to find a home for a short time in an institution or family for which her services would be given as a compensation. She is also competent and would be willing to accept the supervision of a small household. In either of the above capacities, the advertiser believes that the duties would be so faithfully performed as to elicit the approbation of her employers. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address W., No. 391 Fulton-av., corner of Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNIversity education, and large general reading, prevented by ill-health from teaching in the schools, desires engagements as above; particular attention given to studies in history and English literature; excellent references. Address I. J. K., Station G.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LEFT, ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, at the stable of PATRICK TONER, No. 19 Munroe-st., a HORSE and WAGON. Notice is hereby given by the proprietor of the said stable, that if the above is not called for within ten days from date, said horse and wagon will be sold to pay expenses. NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN BROADWAY, NEAR 10th-st., a small GOLD WATCH, broken from the chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

FOUND—A PURSE, WITH MONEY. THE LADY who lost a purse in a Broadway stage, on Tuesday afternoon, 10th inst., about 3½ P. M., can find it by calling upon A. L. BASSETT, No. 81 Beekman-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 1?? East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 5, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 8th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Dr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 32 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 28, $13,250; of No. 24, $14,750. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.—mornings from 8 to 10; evenings from 6 to 9; or at No. 32 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also, for sale No. 182 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 56 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, 51x100, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av.; 84th-st. being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS-STREET.—THE DESIRABLY-located house and lot No. 9 Chambers-st. is now offered for sale. Being within half a block of the City Hall and new Court-house, it is considered an excellent opportunity for persons desiring to invest, as property in the vicinity is constantly improving. For particulars apply to Dr. JAS. R. CHILTON, No. 86 Prince-st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, also, garden or fruit farms, or Cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, terms easy; village lots for $10. Send stamp for circular, mechanics and agents wanted. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 134 EAST 33d-st.; lot, 18 feet 9 inches in front, by half the block; house, brown-stone front, three stories and basement, with high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN EDWARDS, in the brown stone yard, in 16th-st., near Avenue A.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE HOUSE, containing 12 rooms, water, gas, &c., with 4 or 8 lots, near city cars; location desirable; also, house with 2 lots; also, a beautiful building plot. Inquire of the owner, No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

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A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 16 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 756 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 8 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds. The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap; has been in possession of present proprietor over 8 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

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COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—The former residence of the subscriber, No. 24 Front-st., with every convenience and all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., with good stable and carriage house, and the garden well supplied with good fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. DAVIES, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A two-story house and lot, 105x200 feet on South-st., near Main-st.; house is well finished throughout, twelve rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas throughout, stable and carriage shed and necessary out-buildings; garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises or of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

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ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

"TAX ON SILVER PLATE."—FAMILIES can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, jeweler and silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT has removed from No. 653 to No. 8?? Broadway, corner of 13th-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Feb. 5, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, *at any time before that date.*

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

In addition to the coupons due on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 19th February, 1863, and 19th August, 1863, but none others. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms.
Also
Private sales of the same.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.
Late with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—D. M. SEAMAN, late with A. H. MULLER, will hold an auction sale of stocks Tuesday 17th inst. Parties having securities to dispose of can have them offered on liberal terms; office No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.
Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums.....1,038,243 64
Net Profits.....228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders.....14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not.....15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.
Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Milln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND, JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
DENNIS J. BERGEN, JOHN D. VAN NYCE,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN, ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER, JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST, MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER, SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN, JOHN LEFFERTS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE, CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE, ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES B. COOPER, JAMES TITUS,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, JESSE C. ROWAN,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT, ANDREW FITZGERALD,
HENRY TIENKEN, STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY, WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reelection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.
AND AMERICAN GOLD,
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS. No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By L. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Standing Committees of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Jirah Bull, John W. Avery and Jas. B. Bensel, have been appointed Inspectors. By order of the Trustees. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 16, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 2 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons, Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 530 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 503 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Sergeant Major's chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
First Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
Corporals' chevrons, cavalry.
Bugle cords and tassels, artillery.
Bugle cords and tassels, cavalry.
Yellow worsted lace ½ inch wide.
Company order books.
Company clothing account books.
Company descriptive books.
Company morning report books.
Regimental letter books.
Regimental descriptive books.
Regimental order books.

Which must conform in every respect to the samples at this office, and be subject to inspection by a sworn Inspector.

Bidders will state how soon they can make deliveries. Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Chevrons,' 'Bugle Cords,' or 'Books,'" as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination; test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROWNER, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for:
30,0000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER,
To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal, FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened. G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th day of March next, of one hundred and thirty medicine wagons, to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.
DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. ANDERSON and JOHN BROWN, under the firm of ANDERSON & BROWN, as color manufacturers, at No. 358 Pearl-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. ANDERSON and FRED. O. PRICE, under the firm of ANDERSON & PRICE, who will settle the accounts of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST, WITH $3,500 capital, will hear of a very respectable business. Income now over $6,000 and increasing daily. No agents. Apply with real name. Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—3d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA,
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship MELITA, Capt. CORBETT, Carrying the U. S. Mail, will sail as above, from Pier No. 39, foot of Warren-st., North River.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 63 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:20 A. M. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:32 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 6.45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½, begin at 8, over before 11.
FEB. 12.
THE LATE MR. WILKINS' COMEDY,
THE BEST PRODUCED IN MANY YEARS.
PLAY, SCENERY, ACTING
Pronounced perfect,
will be repeated this evening,
THURSDAY,
entitled
HENRIETTE.

Emile Le Fevre.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)
M. de la Tour.....Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere.....Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, (originally acted by him).....Mr. Floyd
Mr. Burdon.....Mr. Parkes
Mons. Canard.....Mr. Turner
Victor.....Mr. Paraloe
Henriette.....Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)
Madame de Blossiere.....Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)
Marianne, half sister to Mme. la Tour..Miss M. Henriques
Mme. Solange.....Mrs. John Sefton
Rosalie de la Tour.....Mrs. Reeves
Justine.....Miss Greene
The scenery.....by.....Isherwood

ACT FIRST. Drawing-room at Mme. la Tour's—The Statuette.
ACT SECOND. Emile's apartment in the Chateau of Bloissiere—Civil War.
ACT THIRD. Saloon and Conservatory at M. Bloissiere—The Tiger.

FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
SATURDAY, third time, HENRIETTE.
MONDAY, Feb. 16, never acted here, The celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Feb. 12,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great role of OTHELLO.
Mr. GEORGE JAMISON as IAGO,
Being his first appearance since his return from Europe.
Desdemona.....Miss Ada Clifton
Emelia.....Mrs. Wilkinson
Cassio.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Rodrigo.....Mr. W. Davidge
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
FRIDAY, 13th, EDWIN BOOTH Will appear as HAMLET.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 20th Opera Night.
BENEFIT OF MR. LOTTI.
MARTHA.
Romantic, comic Opera, in 4 acts, by Flotow.
Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.
Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:
To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.
To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.
Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.
JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on Friday the 13th inst., in Room No. 5 City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANDFORD.
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the JEWISH MAIDEN, In the beautiful romantic play entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reengagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented the beautiful play, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In accordance with an agreement previously made, Miss Bateman has kindly yielded her right to the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11, in favor of the Arion Society, which on that night will give a grand fancy ball.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863,
GRAND MATINEE.
At 1 o'clock.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Tickets $1 each; children, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 12¼. Curtain rises at 1 o'clock.
EVENING PERFORMANCE, Feb. 14, 1863.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operette Bouffe. Music by J. Offenbach. Complete Orchestra.
UN CAPRICE.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscription and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 633 Broadway.

PROMENADE CONCERT!
In aid of the VOSBURGH MONUMENT FUND!
The above Concert, under the auspices of the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC! St. Valentine's night, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.
DODWORTH'S FULL 71ST REGIMENT BAND!
Tickets 50 cents each, and can be obtained of any member of the Regiment, at the hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening. Commences at 7¾ o'clock.

VICTORIA.
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH,
A new Symphony for the
GREAT ORCHESTRA,
BY
ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Will be produced at IRVING HALL, Feb. 27.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....3 00
Minors under 15 years of age.....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES.
MISS EMMA HARDINGE Will deliver a Course of Lectures in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Subject—A Reading from Victor Hugo's celebrated Novel "Les Miserables," on "THE BATTLE."
To commence at 7¾ P. M.
Admittance, 15 cents.

TO TAILORS.—T. OLIVER & SON, NO. 302 Broadway, would respectfully inform the trade that they will give their second lecture on the art of measuring and drafting coats, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock. All teachers of cutting are respectfully invited to attend, when an opportunity will be given them to test their respective systems. Admittance to lecture, 20 cents.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Dr. E. C. WINES will deliver the fifth free lecture on the Science of Government, in the large hall of the Union, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Subject: *Development of Certain General Principles of Civil Polity, Law and Administration.* By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief as amended.—CHARLES P. CASSILLY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Sheldon, deceased, Edward A. Sheldon, and Augusta Sheldon, his wife, Henry Sheldon, Jane Maria Sheldon, John Sheldon, Sidney Sheldon, Alexander Smith, and Ruamah Smith his wife, Ann Caroline Van Ranst, Frances Mitchell, Henry Sheldon Mitchell, Calvin Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Sheldon, a lunatic, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen ——, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator Henry Sheldon, the names of said six children, and the surname of said *Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.*—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
MARTIN & SMITHS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5f-law6wTh*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1862.
O2lawtmTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT. THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE BIBLE, of which it is said in the Book of Job, "UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." The only one ever seen on this Continent, is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening. A more interesting animal has never been exhibited. Travelers spend weeks of time and scores of dollars to see them in their native Nile, but HERE ONE CAN BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS! He can be seen IN THE WATER AND OUT OF IT, in all his native peculiarities. Who can fail to embrace the opportunity?

Also, to be seen at all hours, THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION, the only animal of the kind ever captured alive. WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS 60 POUNDS OF FISH DAILY! WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY. ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR. MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, the largest ever captured alive. GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c. BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PHANTOM. And the elegant comedietta, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
SIXTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS, compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which MRS. JOHN WOOD has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable language and situations have been retained, and new characters and incidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.
MR. WALCOT, Sen.....as.....THE KING.
THE ARAB GIANT will sustain a speaking part.
Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.
QUEEN LUCIDORA.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
PAGE PITCHIN.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
A JEW PEDDLER.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
King Lachrymose.....Mr. Walcot, Sen.
Giant Galifron.....The Arab Giant
With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps de ballet.
To commence with the Comedietta of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN GRAND OPERA.
SECOND PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
NINETY-SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
FIDELIO.
Box office now open.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor.....F. RUTEL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13. CONCERT AND RECITATIONS, For the "Ladies Christian Association." The following artists are engaged: Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Signor ARDELLA, Mr. A. WATERS. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 688 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7¾, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Church of St. George the Martyr, will commence at the room, Broadway, corner of 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be kept open day and evening for one week. Admission 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1863.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS.
DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS.
TICKETS $2,
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
For sale at all the music stores and hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
Ball parties can be accommodated at the MAISON DOREE, during the night, as the restaurant will be kept open all night on the 12th inst. F. MARTINEZ, No. 22 East 14th-st., Union-square.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.
The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.
Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.
A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.
N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most *distinguished organists*, as "*the best instruments of their class.*" Prices $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
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AS MUSICAL INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG lady, accustomed to teaching, and who has the privilege of first-class reference, desires to form an engagement for tuition in music, instrumental and vocal; the latter on Bassini's system; also, the English branches and Spanish; terms moderate. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN VERY MUCH IN WANT of money will sell a superb $500 7-octave rosewood piano for $250, only used a few weeks; elegant carved case and legs, grand action, &c. Call at the residence, No. 134 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of the best makers, on favorable terms. PELOUBET'S superior HARMONIUMS,—the nearest approach to an organ,—$80 to $400. Instruments to let, or by installments. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

AS SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY A soprano singer, a situation in a church choir, (Episcopal preferred,) in Brooklyn or New-York. Address D. S. H., Box No. 3,227 New-York Post-office.

[illegible] FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Reports of the [illegible]

An Acknowledgment of Failure by the Richmond Papers.

A Curious Rebel Canard.

Reported Sinking of the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn by the Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of papers from Richmond and other points in the rebel States, which contain matters of interest. We give below such extracts as are of the most immediate importance. The tone of these papers, in regard to the so-called blockade raising, has wonderfully changed. The Richmond *Whig* has the following:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

ROBERT BUNCH, the British Consul, sailed yesterday in the British war steamer *Cadmus*. From the officers of that steamer we learn that *the results of the late naval engagements were much less substantial than was supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk.* The *Mercedita* was at Port Royal, whither she had been towed in a disabled condition. The impression among her crew that she was sinking was caused by water rushing into the hold from her boilers, which were perforated by shot. The Yankee gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State* were also struck, and badly damaged.

There were several killed and wounded on board of each of these three vessels. The new *Ironsides* is still off the bar. She goes out to sea every morning, but returns close in every evening, to participate in any night engagement.

The impression prevails among the officers of the blockading squadron that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston will.

The Yankees confess that the iron-clad *Montauk* was much injured during the engagement at Genesis Point. *During the latter part* of the fight her turret refused to work.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF CONSUL BUNCH.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in announcing the withdrawal, by his Government, of Mr. ROBERT BUNCH, Consular Agent of her Britannic Majesty at that port, says:

It is said that, under the prospect of a formidable attack on Charleston, it would not be proper to expose the obnoxious Mr. BUNCH, deprived of his official position, to the hostility of the Yankee forces, should they succeed; therefore, *the Cadmus has been sent* to remove him out of the way of any such unpleasantness. It seems more probable, however, that the real motive of his withdrawal is a desire on the part of Lord LYONS and of the British Administration to gratify the United States Government in the removal of Mr. BUNCH, whose views and course has been more unprejudiced and just to the Confederate States than their own. Yet, while proceeding to do so, it accords with British custom to avoid sacrificing an officer who has done his best for his country, and at the same time, also to avoid, as far as practicable, the appearance to the Confederate States of removing an officer because of his fairness and supposed friendly bias. The danger to Mr. BUNCH of remaining longer in Charleston, may be a more diplomatic reason on the part of Lord LYONS for his immediate transfer to London.

We throw out these views which occur to us for whatever they may be worth. Every one must judge for himself.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

PORT HUDSON, LA., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

Deserters are constantly coming in from the enemy at Baton Rouge. For the past two weeks several have arrived every day. All concur in confirming the reported disaffection in BANKS' army. They state that numerous officers had resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regiments; that the army is completely demoralized, and in some cases has reached revolt; and that one regiment is confined in the Penitentiary for laying down their arms.

Reliable information states the force at Baton Rouge at 15,000. There are no indications of an advance. It is reported that the movement several days since arose from a change of camp.

BANKS is stated to have said, "My army has gone to hell—it is useless to deny it."

A report coming from Baton Rouge represents that the sinking of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was by the C. S. steamers *Alabama, Florida* and *Harriet Lane*—the *Brooklyn* having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

[The absurdity of the report is evident from the fact that the *Florida* was at Nassau on Jan. 30, and the *Harriet Lane* still in the harbor of Galveston at our latest advices, which are more recent than could have reached Richmond *via* Port Hudson.—ED. TIMES.]

The gunboat *Essex* made her weekly visit on Sunday last, and was fired upon by our pickets. One Yankee is reported killed. She shelled our pickets for an hour, but nobody was hurt.

Deserters says that BANKS cannot depend upon his army—hence the delay in advancing.

BATON ROUGE.

The Port Hudson (La.) *News* says recent movements of the Yankees at Baton Rouge would indicate that no immediate attack was contemplated by them on the former place. They are hard at work fortifying the latter place. Several regiments of their troops are in a state of insubordination, and have been confined in the Penitentiary for refusing to fight.

LATER FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 6.

A special dispatch from McMinnville, Tenn., to the Augusta press, dated the 5th, says that information from Kentucky has been received there that the Ohio and Federal (Kentucky) regiments at Frankfort had fought each other half an hour, resulting in 8 Ohioans killed and 17 wounded. The Kentuckians had 5 killed and 11 wounded.

The Federal Gen. REYNOLDS' Division moved to Alexandria, Tenn., yesterday, for the purpose of destroying the flouring mills there. A portion MORGAN'S cavalry fought them several hours, but, owing to the enemy's vastly superior force, they had to fall back. The enemy's loss was 1 killed, 27 wounded and 29 prisoners. Our loss was 1 wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON returned to Atlanta a few nights since. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and he speaks hopefully of the cause everywhere.

The Knoxville *Register* has the following paragraph, indicating the displacement of BRAGG by Gen. JOHNSTON:

From BRAGG'S army—*or more properly we should now say from Jo. Johnston's army*—we learn from the Winchester *Bulletin*, of the 3d, that the troops are in fine spirits, with souls in arms and eager for the fray. The enemy are advancing in three columns—one by railroad, and two by the pikes leading from Murfreesboro. Unless the recent fall of rain retardes their progress, we may expect at any moment to hear of a battle. ROSECRANS is compelled to fight, or leave Tennessee for want of subsistence. The conflict, if it does come off, will be a desperate one.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

This Yankee General, says the *Southern Confederacy*, of the 3d inst., is now said to be lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his camp at Murfreesboro.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

This distinguished General, says the Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner*, passed here on Saturday last *en route* for Richmond. He came out upon the platform of the car, and during the few minutes the cars stayed he entered freely into conversation with the bystanders. The General is the picture of health, large and robust, will weigh over two hundred pounds, and very gray for a man of that age.

LATER FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 9th.

A dispatch from our special reporter at Fredericksburgh, dated on the 7th, says that flags of truce came over on Friday and Saturday, but no papers were obtained, HOOKER having forbade exchanges.

Mrs. ERASTUS CONWAY and two children, who left Fredericksburgh during the bombardment, came over in the truce boat on Saturday. DUFF and J. LANE GREEN, of Falmouth, have been arrested and carried to Washington.

There was great activity on the other side of the river on Friday, during the day and night. The cars were running all night. Troops were seen moving up the river Saturday morning, and it is thought some went off by the cars Saturday morning.

A signal gun was fired on the Yankee side about 11 o'clock Friday morning, for some cause. Firing was heard up the river Saturday morning. The rumbling of artillery, as if in motion, down the river, was distinctly heard all last night.

The balloon was up Friday and Saturday.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 6.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of three inches. This was succeeded in the evening by rain, which continued during the night. The river is rising, and the roads are doubtless in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy were quite active yesterday. Large trains of wagons, supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and going down the river. The noise much resembled that of the memorable morning of the 12th of December.

It is more than probable that but for the rain, something would have turned up here to-day. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in the mud. All is quiet this morning. Some half dozen guns in a new battery were run out yesterday just opposite the town, and sky rockets were sent up by Yankees from several points last night.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of the 2d inst., says: "We are without further news from operations in this State, either by land or water. The steamers and transports which passed Swansboro' and New-River on Friday, must have a more Southern destination than Wilmington, or they would have been heard from ere this, and yet it is difficult to account for their being so close in shore as to be in sight from the points indicated, otherwise than upon the supposition that they were designed for this point. They have not made their appearance, however, nor have the celebrated 'two columns' from Newbern or Beaufort yet shown themselves in the vicinity of Goldsboro or Wilmington."

TORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Salisbury, N. C., *Watchman* learns, from good authority, that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens.

THE ATTACK AT GENESIS POINT.

The Savannah *News* gives the following particulars of the second attack on the *Montauk* on Fort McAllister:

After the death of Maj. GALLIE, the command of the post devolved upon GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Jr., who was assisted by Col. ROBERT H. ANDERSON, commander of the reserve infantry corps. Both these gentlemen evinced great ability, and during the continuance of the bombardment fought the fort well.

The fort was but slightly injured. A portion of the parapet in front of the 10-inch columbiad was destroyed; the gunners never flinched, but fought their guns with spirit, even when thus exposed to the enemy's continued fire. A trunnion of one of the 32-pounders was destroyed by a shell, which disabled the gun. This was the only injury our guns received, which were fired with great precision, the shot and shell falling fast and thick upon the iron-clad. The other gunboats were out of range; consequently the iron-clad received all the attention of the batteries.

A large number of hands were immediately put to work to repair the damage done to the battery, and by night they were completed and again in fighting order, well supplied with powder and shot.

The Federal fleet consisted of one iron-clad, one *mortar-boat, and three gunboats. The iron-clad came* up within 800 yards of the fort and anchored. During the action she was frequently struck by the shot from our batteries. Several shots passed through her smoke-stack, and at one time two shot struck her turret at the *same time, when she ceased firing* and retired, evidently injured.

The four other Federal boats did not come nearer than a mile and a half to two miles of the batteries. But they were within range, and threw shot and shell with great accuracy.

DEATH OF HENRY L. PINKNEY.

Hon. HENRY L. PINKNEY, the founder of the Charleston *Mercury*, died in that city on the 3d inst. He was formerly a member of the United States Congress from that District. It was his father who submitted the "Constitution of the United States" to the Congress of 1787, the larger portion of which was adopted. Hon. WM. ELLIOTT, another prominent South Carolinian, is dead.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Abolishment of the Grand Divisions—The Causes which have led to it—A new Division of Picked Regiments—How the Appointment of Gen. Hooker is Received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

By an order to be issued to-day the Grand Divisions of the army known as the "Right, Centre and Left," are to be done away with, and the old organization of *corps* restored. The project of dividing the army into divisions, each one composing two or more corps, was first discussed by Gen. MCCLELLAN at Bakersville, Md., and put into effect by Gen. BURNSIDE at Warrenton, when he assumed command. The object of this change was not to relieve the General Commanding from any responsibility as the head of the army, but to diminish his arduous labor by dividing among three the business and detail which had previously devolved upon one Department. In this respect the new plan has succeeded admirably. Each division has been an army within itself, independent of the other, and possessing all the functions of a strictly separate command. Each Division General has superintended the issuing of all discharges, furloughs, &c., Post-office and other duties pertaining to the business department of his command, thereby lessening the duties connected with the head department, and simplifying and expediting the business of a great army. In this respect, then, the change has proved successful, but it has been found that this division of the troops into three separate commands occasions on their part a lack of interest in the army proper, and regard and devotion for the General-in-Chief. They come to identify themselves with the division to which they belong, regarding it as their army, and its commander as their leader. The result is a want of unity, and of that mutual regard and sympathy which should be cherished by the various commands for each other. Envy, jealousy, a spirit of contention and detraction have frequently shattered armies more than all the fiery missiles of the enemy combined.

It has likewise been found that the placing of subordinate Generals so nearly on a footing with the General-in-Chief, causes them to be envious of one another—envious of their head—dictatorial to him—assuming an importance which does not belong to them—eager to displace him, and deliberately plotting to this end. Undoubtedly these were the considerations which occasion a return to the old organization. Corps commanders will doubtless be clothed with much more authority than has hitherto been granted them—transacting much of the corps business, which in the past has been attended to, first, at the General, and afterward at the Division headquarters.

Simultaneously with this change, a new "corps flag" has been adopted, to be swallow-tailed, consisting of blue field, with Maltese cross in centre, directly under the number of the corps painted in red. These flags are to be hoisted at all the corps headquarters.

A new division, composed of picket regiments, has been organized in the Sixth Corps. Brig.-Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, of Brooklyn, who entered the service as Colonel of the Thirty-first New-York, has been assigned to this important command. His Staff, just completed, consists of the following officers:

First Lieut. Adam E. King, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. H. M. Swift, Commissary.

First Lieut. James B. McKinley, Inspector.

First Lieut. Enoch Totten, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. Oliver Beaumont, Aid-de-Camp.

Col. TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third Rochester Regiment, has been assigned to the position made vacant by Gen. PRATT'S promotion, viz.: commander of the First Brigade, HOWE'S Division.

Mr. J. B. HAMMOND, known to the public by frequent contributions to the New-York *World*, and afterward *Tribune*, under the cognomen of "Bartlett," has received an appointment on Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff, with the rank of First-Lieutenant.

A portion of headquarters which, a week ago tomorrow, moved to the spot designated for a new encampment, have since returned, and it is now doubtful whether Gen. HOOKER will move at all.

A new order has just been promulgated forbidding a further exchange of newspapers with parties across the river. Since the army came to Falmouth this has been carried on to an alarming extent, not only privates but officers have recklessly sent Northern papers over to the enemy, which contained invaluable information for them. Arrangements are soon to be completed whereby every one of those correspondents who publish contraband news will be summarily brought to justice.

The appointment of Gen. HOOKER as Commander-in-Chief, is variously received by the army. To speak truthfully, confidence in the powers at the Capital have become so impaired that the soldiers have come to regard all the changes and plans with indifference. Every one, however, feels that the new General will do one or two things, and that right speedily—destroy the rebel army, or our own. The military authorities at Washington owe it to the country, to the army and to themselves, that "Fighting Joe's" campaign be made morally certain of success. What else will warrant them in the change which they have made in commanders? Had they sent Gen. BANKS to the James River for the purpose of withdrawing a portion of the enemy, and thereby rendering Gen. BURNSIDE'S battle a victory, the discouragement and dissatisfaction now prevalent in the army and among the people would not exist. *The soldiers are not influenced by political prejudices* or outside motives. What they require is a general who will win victories. Make them believe that such a one is in command over them, and we shall hear no more of the power and virtues of bygone chiefs. Never shall I forget the ovation which Gen. BURNSIDE received on the night preceding the battle of Fredericksburgh, when he rode among the fifty-thousand men on the plain below the City. The scene will never pass from the memory of any one who participated.

It was the general impression that the enemy, small in number, had retreated from their works.

A cloud of doubt had hung over the movements and operations of the rebels. Their guns and position are unknown to us, but our gallant BURNSIDE, instead of being kept at check through the long Winter months, by the display of numerous pickets and camp-fires, has fearlessly crossed the river and solved the mystery. So reasoned officer and private, and such cheers as rent the sky, have rarely been heard on the eve of battle. Ranks opened and closed spontaneously around him as the General rode forward. Regiment after regiment threw their caps in the air, or clapped their hands in a frenzy of admiration and approbation. Had the military authorities done their duty to Gen. BURNSIDE, he would from that time forward have been the idol of the Army—will they now perform their duty to Gen. HOOKER, or must the nation drink still deeper of the cup of humiliation?

J.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The State Agricultural Society—A Grinding Committee Already Proposed—Improving the Navigation of the Hudson—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Insolvent Insurance Companies—The McClellan Resolutions—The Susquehanna Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society has called to the Capital a large number of the representative men of our State, among the most conspicuous of whom is the venerable Ex-Gov. KING. *The Assembly promptly yielded an hour of its usual session to give the Society the use of its chamber*—a graceful compliment that conferred honor on both. The House, therefore, met at 10 instead of 11 o'clock, the Society taking its place at 12.

It is not an auspicious indication that the "Grinding Committee" is proposed so soon. At best it is a doubtful contrivance, and the longer it is postponed the better—indeed, dispensed with altogether—unless there should be found to be some special reason for resorting to this irregular method of legislation. In 1857, a grinding committee at an early day resulted in upwards of 1700 laws, and swamped everybody and everything connected therewith.

It is doubtful whether a measure of greater importance will be brought in during the session than the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. Not this State alone, but all the West have a direct interest in the uninterrupted navigation of the Hudson. Petitions for the proposed improvement are coming in from all parts of the State.

Mr. DAYEW, on behalf of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill for the support of the Government. In the bill is $900,000 for the military of the State.

Mr. LEARY'S proposed bills to allow the Second-avenue Railroad Company to alter their route, and to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, will attract attention.

The Standing Committees of the Assembly, more especially those on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Cities, Railroads, are hard at work, with a large amount of bills before them.

Mr. SHERWOOD, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will bring forward an important bill relative to insolvent Insurance Companies and the manner of winding them up:

Section 1 provides that no action shall be commenced or maintained on a premium note, unless within six years from the termination of the policy; in cases where six years have elapsed before the passage of this act then action may be brought in one year.

Section 2 provides that in actions, on premium notes, commenced more than thirty days after the policy expires or the surrender of the same, there shall be recovered only the amount of the assessments, with interest from the time when the same became due.

Section 3 provides that in suits to recover on premium notes, the defendant may require the plaintiff to give security for costs; and the law applicable to security for costs brought in the name of trustees, is made to apply; the plaintiff's attorney shall be liable for the defendant's costs, and the Court shall have power to compel new and sufficient security.

Section 4 provides that this act shall apply to actions now pending.

Section 5 provides that every Receiver shall file with the County Clerk, at least once in six months, a written statement on oath, showing the amount collected by or for him, of whom collected, expenditures, the balance, &c.

This bill strikes for a thorough reform of the mode of closing up defunct Insurance Companies in this State, and is timely, as well as thorough.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. DARCY, inviting Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Capital, provoked considerable debate, or rather the amendments moved by Mr. REMINGTON, in the course of which no small amount of cheap clap-trap was indulged in, pending which, the House adjourned for the Agricultural Society.

The bill proposed by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, to give residents in the vicinity of Carmansville the benefits of the Croton, has special interest for that locality.

The speech of Mr. PRINDLE last evening was an able and eloquent effort in defence of the Administration; and it placed that gentleman in the foremost rank of debaters in the House. It was listened to by crowded galleries and lobbies, and won applause not alone from the speaker's political friends.

The Susquehannah Railroad is creeping its way in the Senate, with hopeful prospects of passing. The zeal with which the measure is urged claims respect even from its opponents. Its passage in that body is not doubted.

It is understood that the Supply bill will be reported in the House at an early day. That reservoir of expenditures, from which a thousand rivulets flow—making, in the whole, a golden flood to many pockets, may well be the object of peculiar attention from the appointed guardians. The tendency is ever to use the Supply bill to obtain money as a last expedient; and while it doubtless sometimes happens that just items are rejected, unjust ones are probably as frequently rejected.

The rumbling of the Broadway Railroad is heard in the distance, and its arrival is daily expected. It is said that the bill will not be opposed hereafter by the princely merchant who has heretofore been the head and front of the opposition. Having moved his great store up town, it is said he wants the cars to bring his Jersey and Brooklyn customers to him. It is doubtful whether support for such reasons will not be as hurtful to the bill as was opposition for better ones.

There are other railway projects yet to come. The favorable moment for their introduction has not arrived—and it never may. The temper of the Assembly, to say nothing of the Senate, in regard to this class of questions, may be a little doubtful. It was doubtless a slander to say that bills of this class could be passed with reasons that convince the intellect by way of the pocket. The intimation of such a thing would exhibit a wanton disregard of propriety, and would be no more or less than a deliberate impeachment of the character of members. There may be some that are poor, but they are all honest.

RODERICK.

Proceedings of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The State Agricultural Society met at the Assembly Chamber at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Hon. E. CORNELL presiding.

The Treasurer's report was read. It shows the receipts for the year, $17,169 62; expenditures, $13,354 96, including $4,466 77 paid on premiums of the last State Fair; cash on hand, $3,814 06, including the State appropriation of $2,000 for flax machinery premiums.

The report of B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, was then read.

A Committee was appointed by districts to appoint officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee retired, and, on their return, Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES reported the following as the officers:

President—EDWARD G. FAILE, of Westchester.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Johnson, of New-York; Samuel Thorn, Herman Wendell, Chauncey Boughton, Ela Meriam, C. J. Hays, B. M. Baker and T. C. Peters.

Corresponding Secretaries—Benjamin P. Johnson and Erastus Corning, Jr. *Executive Committee*—James O. Sheldon, Samuel Campbell, D. D. Moor, Joseph McGraw, Jr., and Joseph Granger.

Utica was recommended as the place to hold the State Fair. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. FITCH, Etomologist of the Society, delivered an address upon the subject of "Insect Depredations." Hon. S. RANDALL read an essay on "Rabies in Sheep." The Report of the Committee on Flax Cotton was read by JOHN S. GOULD. It gives as the impression of the Committee that the time for the profitable cultivation of flax cotton was near. President CORNELL gave a statement of the agricultural condition of Europe, from personal observation. Hon. BENJAMIN P. THOMPSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, gave a very entertaining account of his recent visit to the London Exhibition. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to compensate the sailors of the gunboat *Cairo* for loss of clothing. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, *protesting against the proposed enlargement of the* canals of Illinois and New-York.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the construction of a marine cable.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, also, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a *military and postal road from Washington to New-York.*

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to amend the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported back the bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, from Minnesota. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer service. It provides for an increase of 30 Major-Generals and 170 Brigadier-Generals—making the whole number 70 Major-Generals and 270 Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. GRIMES was opposed to the bill, and asked for the ayes and nays on its passage.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) wanted to know how many of these Generals were not on duty. He thought that this increase would add greatly to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said many Generals had been appointed when the new forces were raised. He did not believe that so many were needed, and he thought that some limit had better be placed on the number, or else nominations of new Generals would be sent to the Senate every day.

Mr. GRIMES said there was more objection to the quality of the Generals than to the quantity. Many of our Generals ought to be removed, and better men put in their places.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair called up the special order, viz.: the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation. But the unfinished business of yesterday, the Currency bill, being first in order, was taken up.

An amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) was adopted, providing that if any banks or banking association engaged in banking, shall be a holder of United States bonds to the amount of 50 per cent. of its capital stock, it may transfer and deliver to the United States Treasurer, such bonds, or part thereof, in the manner provided by this act, and will be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to 80 per cent. of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said this bill could not be regarded as a war measure, although everything proposed now was brought forward as a great measure, or as something to save the Union. The bill could have no effect for some two or three years, and he supposed that this war was to come to an end at no distant period; he thought it would be of short duration. But this bill was put forward as a great financial measure, and its general object and aim was to withdraw local bank circulation all over the country, and establish in the place thereof a great National currency; and, unless the object was attained, the bill would fail. But what would be the effect of a measure, and in New-England especially, and in most of the Middle and Western States? The business and all the interests of the people were ultimately connected and bound up with these local banks, and, winding up all these banks, would create such a state of distress and financial confusion as could not be described. And it might be well to inquire, if we had the power to extinguish all these banks, even in these times, when it is almost deemed heretical to question the extent of power. There are many powers which belong to the State, which are entirely independent of the action of Congress; such as the right of State taxation, certain State laws, &c. The Supreme Court decided, in a case in Maryland, that the United States might establish a bank with branches, and a State could not tax them. And in a case in Kentucky the court decided that local banks were constitutional, and a State had a perfect right to authorize them. That right must certainly be independent of the General Government; and if a State could not tax a United States institution out of existence, then the General Government could not tax a State institution out of existence. They might as well undertake to tax the schools and colleges of New-England so heavily as to compel them to close. He had great doubts of the propriety of the United States becoming responsible for the redemption of these bills. The United States at one time established a bank with a capital of thirty-five millions; and that bank was only closed because it was regarded as a dangerous political engine, which could be used by a party in power. But this bill proposed to establish a bank with a capital of three hundred millions, and to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to establish three thousand banks throughout the country, mostly under his control. Now, if the old United States Bank furnished well-grounded apprehensions of being used as a dangerous political engine, what could be said of the present scheme? If the Secretary of the Treasury should be furnished with all this power, and should choose to use it, he would be a most bungling politician if he could not make himself President any day. In a time of war no nation was expected to pay all its expenses as it went along. If it paid the interest on its debt, that was all that was ever expected. And that we were now doing, and could continue to do. He did not see how the proposed plan was any better than the plan we were now pursuing of issuing paper, which circulated among the people. But instead of issuing the amount we needed, which would go out among the people without any cost to the Government to place it in circulation, it was proposed to establish all these banks, and pay them twelve millions per annum for circulating these notes. That was the plain English of the scheme. In regard to the claim that this bill was to establish uniform currency, he contended that it was as impossible to make a uniform currency by law as to regulate the circulation of the blood. In former times, when great statesmen undertook to establish a paper currency, they never thought of putting it upon any other ground than that of being redeemable in specie. The only basis upon which they pretended to issue paper money, was from its immediate relation to that which the world regarded as a permanent value. When the United States Bank was established it was not proposed to extinguish State banks. That, with other extraordinary powers, was left to be brought forward in these latter days. He contended that the proposed tax of 2 per cent. on circulation was equal to 3 or 4 per cent. on their capital, which would necessarily cause the banks to suspend operations. If the manufacturer was taxed a per centage on his productions, he could place the tax on the price of his goods and the burden would not fall on him solely. But the banks could do no such thing. He contended that there would be no inducement for capitalists to establish these banks, even if the others were destroyed. They would have to invest one hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds at a fixed value for twenty years, and they could have ninety thousand dollars for circulation. But they must keep twenty-five per cent. in their vaults. They would get four thousand dollars from the Government, and five thousand dollars as interest on the ninety thousand dollars in circulation. There would be no exchange, and that was all they could make without cheating. The regular expenses, together with the amount kept in their vaults, would be $3,800, leaving only a little over $5,000. He considered it very unwise, at a time like this, to put in operation an experiment of this kind, destroying local banks, and bringing ruin on the people. Without the assistance of the banks, the State of Vermont could not have placed her regiments in the field.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that under this bill the banks could make a reasonable profit. But if not, and no inducement could be offered to organize these banks, then this whole scheme would fail to the ground, and no harm would be done. The Honorable Senator from Vermont had argued that the United States would receive no benefit from this bill. But suppose we could induce the banks of the country to with*draw about one hundred millions of their circulation and invest in United States bonds, and take instead* this new circulation, it would immediately create a demand for bonds to a large extent over the real demand of one hundred millions. The United States would get the benefit, and these banks would be useful as depositories, and convenient for the collection of all debts. He claimed that the bill would not destroy the local banks. But they might, without any difficulty, come under the operation of the bill. He knew that many capitalists were ready to go into this business of banking, and he thought that in six months, at least, fifty millions of bonds would be taken in this way. He could see none of the dangers feared by the Senator, but thought this measure calculated to maintain the credit and preserve the nationality of the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER replied at some length, reaffirming the positions he had taken.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) thought, if there was anything in this bill, it was good. There might not be much demand for these banks and notes in the East, but in the West there would be, as their circulation was mostly gone, and this measure would furnish them with a better currency than they had. The question of carrying on this war was a question of finance. If we could keep up our finances, we could carry on the war. He thought it the duty of the Government to protect it own currency and tax banks, if necessary. This was a question, whether we should protect a few banks in the East or protect this great nation. He would sacrifice the banks, and niggers, and everything else, to save this nation. They of the West did not want the notes of Eastern banks. They preferred the greenbacks.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to insert the word "Providence" among the names of cities designated in the bill. He said that city ought to be recognized as one of the commercial cities of the country. It was the second city in regard to the number of its banks and the fourth city in regard to its capital. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, Chicago and St. Louis were also inserted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, requiring the banks, in twelve months *after the war is closed*, to redeem fifty per cent. of their circulation in specie, and, in two years, to redeem the whole of it. Rejected—14 against 22.

Mr. HOWARD, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) opposed the bill as unwise and impolitic, as tending to flood the country with irredeemable currency, to make war on the local banks, and to create political discussion.

Messrs. CARLISLE and DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) also spoke against the bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, contended that the bill was not a war upon the banks. He was sorry to hear the old predictions of ruin made. They had been often made, and proved false predictions. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would make any disturbance at all in the commercial interests of his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said, as an original question, he should hold that a State had no right to issue paper money. But the practice of the country and the decisions of the Courts had been the other way, and the banks were organized, and at the beginning of the war our currency was practically the notes of these banks, which, when they suspended, was irredeemable paper currency. He believed that the Government could not at this time return to a gold and silver currency. The Government must control, in some way, the currency of the country, and must not allow the banks of the country to flood the country and control the currency.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 28.

Messrs. KING and TRUMBULL presented petitions in favor of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

The Senate then adjourned, with the understanding that a vote should be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July next. It appropriates $10,000 for the transportation of articles to New-York, thence to Hamburg and back, to be returned free of duty; and also $5,000 for the salaries of a Commissioner and clerk.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee upon Agriculture had agreed upon some amount for transportation, but nothing for a Commissioner, as various gentlemen were willing to pay their own expenses.

The question was raised, that as it proposed an appropriation of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which point the Speaker sustained.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on Mr. S. C. FESSENDEN'S resolution, as to whether Gen. HERRAN should not be dismissed as Minister from Columbia.

Mr. COX caused a note to be read from Secretary SEWARD, saying that the President was intrusted with the function of receiving foreign Ministers, and this was confided to him by the Constitution. Mr. COX remarked that the Legislature had nothing to do with the subject of receiving foreign Ministers. He had no doubt that the Government was taking the necessary steps to recognize the Government of MOSQUERA, as all the functions of the State, the ports, capital, etc., were now in the latter's hands, and he was President *de facto* and *de jure*.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) expressed his satisfaction with the report. His object was accomplished. He was glad to hear that measures were being taken to recognize that Government.

The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 115 passengers and $1,190,000 in treasure for New-York, and $907,000 for England. It is supposed that nearly $1,000,000 went on Government account, being the specie which has accumulated at the Sub-Treasury.

The markets have relapsed into their former inactivity. Small sales of turpentine at $31.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH died yesterday, aged 81 years.

[Advertisement.]

"BOURBON WHISKY."

"WARRANTED PURE."

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families, to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and Fruit stores.

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[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 58	Sun sets	5 23	Moon rises	9 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 22	Gov. Island	3 58	Hell Gate	4 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Steamship Melita, (Br.,) Corbett, Havana Feb. 5, at 5 P. M., with sugar, &c., to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong head winds and heavy seas up to morning of the 10th. Feb. 7, lat. 28 04, lon. 79 04, passed bark Meadia, steering W. 8th, lat. 32 20, lon. 76 29, passed H. B. M. steamer Cadmus, steering E. 9th, lat. 35 07, lon. 75 01, passed schr. E. Kidder, steering S. 10th, lat. 38 06, lon. 74 03, passed bark Springbok, steering N. N. E. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt left Havana on the evening of the 4th. H. B. M. ships Galatea, Styx, Rinaldo and Immortalite, remained in port.

U. S. frigate Sabine, Commander Cadwalder Ringgold, from Porto Praya, C. D. V., 41 ds. Left New-London Nov. 2, in search of the Alabama; arr. at the Azores Nov. 22; sld. thence Dec. 2, and arr. at Cape de Verde 23d, and left there Jan. 2. Has been absent 100 ds., cruising 83 ds. and has sld. 10,800 miles.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Henry Harbeck, True, Calcutta, Oct. 6, and Sand Heads 10th, with saltpetre, linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with light, baffling airs and calms; was set 3 degrees to the eastward while becalmed in the Gulf.

Bark Maranal, Griffing, Port-au-Spain Jan. 26, with sugar to T. T. Dwight & Co. The brig Isabella, Reed, for New-York, sld. a few days previous. Feb. 2, lat. 27 12, lon. 71 46, picked a can buoy painted red.

Bark Anna M. Reichel, Trieste 65 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.

Bark Springbok, (Br.,) Acting Master Willis Commanding. The S. was from London, bound to Nassau, N. P., with a general cargo, consisting of leather, salt, shoes, &c., and was captured on the 3d inst. off the Bahamas, by the U. S. steamship Sonora, in consequence of having some articles on the manifest which the Captain could not account for. The Sonora put Acting Master Willis, Master's Mate C. H. Pierce, and a prize crew on board, and sent her to this port.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Black, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig A. Hopkins, Leerhoff, Vera Cruz, 28 ds., via Key West 14 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish & Co.

Brig Eurus, Parson, Old Harbor, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood to F. A. Talbot.

Brig Crawford, (of Machias,) Small, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 20, with logwood to F. A. Talbot.

Brig Louisa, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Haines, St. Domingo City, Jan. 14, with mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

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TO

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It is not a Dye,

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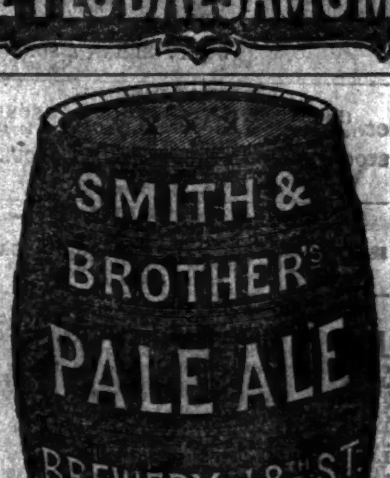

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FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

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POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

The best article ever made for RHEUMATISMS, LUMBAGO, COLD FEET, pain in the back, and for all LOCAL PAIN or weakness. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 4 Union-square, and at No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

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At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.

Sugars, 10½ cents and upward.

Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.

Raisins, ¼-box, $1.

Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.

Currants, 12½c. per pound.

Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.

Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.

Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.

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Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 36, 66	Drew	10,000
38, 40, 72	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,500; 35 prizes of $500; 70 prizes of $400, &c. [illegible] prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,355. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.